Perfect.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2245. NEW-YORK TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

THE ARAGO AT NEW-YORK.

Severe Weather in the British Waters.

CASE OF COUNT MONTALEMBERT.

Interesting from India and Anam.

Cotton Firm---Breadstuffs Steady---Money Easy---Consols 98 1-8@98 1-4.

The mail steamship *Europa*, Captain LEITCH, from Liverpool at 9 A. M. on the 20th November, arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The *Arago*, from Southampton on the 17th November, arrived at this port last evening. Her advices were anticipated in brief by the *North Briton* at Portland.

The *Europa* reports on the 20th, off the Bell Buoy, passed the American ship *Tornado*, of Philadelphia, bound west; at 5 P. M., six miles to the westward of Holyhead, passed steamship *Persia*, from New-York for Liverpool; 21st, about 25 miles westward of Cape Clear, passed the American ship *Escort*, bound east.

The *Ariel* had such severe weather that the captain had his knee-pan broken by one of the seas that struck her.

The screw-steamer *Saxonia* reached Southampton on the evening of the 19th.

The easterly gales, which prevailed around the English Coast for several days, had moderated. The seaborne mails had been greatly deranged. The Government had sent two steam-sloops to the chops of the channel to relieve vessels in distress.

ROBERT OWEN, the celebrated religious and social writer, had died in his 88th year.

Anxiety, says the London *Telegraph*, continued to increase in regard to the *Indian Empire*, which sailed from New-York for Galway on the 23d Oct., and had not been heard of. The *Edinburgh* for Glasgow, was advertised to leave New-York on the 1st inst., and is also making a protracted passage.

The *Daily News* says: "It is now understood that powerful appliances have been forwarded to Bremerhaven for the purpose of raising the steamer *Hudson*. She is six feet out of water.

The clipper-ship *Lincolnshire* brought nearly £500,000 in gold, besides a full cargo; her outward passage to Australia was made in 72 days, beating the *Dover Castle* by more than a fortnight. On her homeward passage she has outstripped the *Agincourt*, of which no tidings have yet been heard, by more than three weeks.

Parliament had been further prorogued until the 13th of January, but it was expected that the session would not commence until about the 2d of February.

The Hon. FREDERICK BRUCE, brother of Lord ELGIN, has been appointed first British Ambassador to Pekin. Mr. BRUCE was Secretary of Lord ELGIN'S Embassy, and was attached to Lord ASHBURTON'S special mission to Washington in 1842.

Another attempt at assassination is reported in Ireland. A magistrate named GASON was fired at near Nenagh, by a discharged employe, but escaped without material injury.

The London *Gazette* contains a notice of application for a charter for the Bank of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island.

The three hundredth anniversary of Queen ELIZABETH'S accession to the throne had been celebrated with Protestant demonstrations in various parts of England. The Bishop of London delivered a lengthy primary charge to about one thousand clergymen of his diocese at St. Paul's. He contemned the practice of the confessional.

The Great Eastern Ship Company has been duly organized. The *Great Eastern* is to cost the new Company £100,000; and £140,000 more is the estimated amount required to finish her.

The Colonial produce market during the week has been scantily supplied, partly on account of the easterly wind retarding the arrival of many vessels now overdue. A steady business has taken place, chiefly for consumption, and some of the leading staples have closed at slightly advanced rates. There is still, however, a general want of animation.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Dr. HENRY BARTH, the African traveler, to be a Companion of the Bath.

The camp at Aldershott is in admirable order just now. The effective strength of the troops there is a little over 10,000 men, of all arms.

The Exhibition of 1861 project, says the *Critic*, is in a state of abeyance, if not of prostration. The guarantee fund is the first great difficulty, and the position of the scheme is not yet, after months of ventilation real and substantial enough to engage the consideration of the Council of the Society of Arts.

An astonishing act of vandalism is recorded. In the Church of All Souls, Langham-place, London, was a very fine picture of great value, "JESUS Crowned with Thorns." Some weak-minded person, secreted himself in the Church, and during the night cut up into shreds and completely destroyed the picture. It is known that this must have been the motive to the outrage, for the letters "I. H. S." were also cut out of the front of the cloth covering the communion table.

In a street near Spitalfields, a lofty and heavy stack of chimneys fell early on the morning of Nov. 15, the ponderous *debris* forcing its way through all the floors of an adjoining house, killing two persons and seriously injuring several others.

Mr. MORPHY has decided to pass the Winter in Europe. His decision cannot fail of giving a still greater stimulus to European chess. Herr ANDERSSEN also has made final arrangements for being in Paris on the 12th December, so that this much-expected match will really come off. After its termination, Mr. MORPHY will probably be in England, where plans are already afloat for giving him the reception he merits.

Lord LYTTELTON has addressed a letter to Mr. MORPHY, from which we make the following extract:

"Your letter has but one professed object; that we should declare that it is not your fault that the match between yourself and Mr. STAUNTON has not taken place. To this the reply might be made in two words. I cannot conceive it possible that any one should impute that failure to you; nor am I aware that any one has done so. But in the circumstances, I shall, perhaps, not be blamed if I go somewhat further into the matter. In the general circumstances of the case, I conceive that Mr. STAUNTON was quite justified in declining the match. The fact is understood that he has for years been engaged in labors which must, whatever arrangements might be made, greatly interfere with his entering into a serious contest with a player of the highest force and in constant practice, and so far the failure of the match is the less to be regretted. Nor can I doubt the correctness of his recent statement, that the time barely necessary for the match itself could not be spared, without serious loss and inconvenience both to others and to himself. But I cannot but think that in all fairness and considerateness, Mr. STAUNTON might have told you of this long before he did. I know no reason why he might not have ascertained it and informed you of it in answer to your first letter from America. Instead of this, it seems to me plain, both as to the interview at which I myself was present, and as to all the other communications which have passed, that Mr. STAUNTON gave you every reason to suppose that he would be ready to play the match within no long time. I am not aware, indeed (nor do I perceive that you have said it,) that you left America solely with the view of playing Mr. STAUNTON. It would, no doubt, make the case stronger, but it seems to me as unlikely as that you should have come, as has been already stated (anonymously, and certainly not with Mr. STAUNTON'S concurrence) in order to attend the Birmingham Tournament."

The murderer of Mr. ELY still continues to receive succour and concealment, since up to the present he has escaped arrest, and all information that might lead to his haunts or where he may have been since the perpetration of his crime has been withheld. The magistrates and the police are doing their utmost to capture the assassin, but from the indifference and apathy, or perhaps stronger feeling, amounting to dislike, with which their efforts are regarded by the peasantry, it is to be apprehended that their labors may not prove successful.

An application has been made to the Procureur-Impérial to fix the 24th inst., instead of the 17th, as originally intended, for the trial of M. DE MONTALEMBERT. The ground of the application is the absence of M. BERRYER, the counsel for the defendant, or the short time allowed to prepare the defence. The application has been granted, though not until the Procureur-Impérial had taken twenty-four hours to consult with his superiors.

The judicial investigation of the affair of Count DE MONTALEMBERT has been brought to a close, and an order of the examining magistrate, equivalent to the finding of a true bill by the Grand Jury, in England, sends the affair before the tribunal of Correctional Police, on the four counts already stated. The trial will come off on Wednesday, the 17th. M. BERRYER will be counsel for the Count, and M. DUFAVRE for M. DURIAL, the responsible editor of the *Correspondent*.

Lords PALMERSTON and CLARENDON were on a visit to the Emperor at Compiègne. The *Moniteur* contains a decree obliging all bakers, in certain towns, to keep in reserve a sufficient stock to supply their manufacturing wants in bread during at least three months.

The Funds were slightly firmer to-day; the Three-per-Cents closed at 74 to 85.

Mr. THOUVENEL has reached France from Constantinople.

A Commission to consider the question of negro emigration has been nominated. It consists of 17 members. Mr. DE PERSIGNY is the President.

Prince NAPOLEON had issued a decree relieving the Press in Algiers from certain offensive additions to the laws of the Press in France, and placing them upon the same footing as French journals.

A special decree in the *Moniteur* establishes a special bank charged with the service of the treasury to the great public works of the city, and which shall bear the title of the Bank of the Public Works of Paris

A regular *razzia* of English newspapers had been made at the Paris Post-office this week. The *Daily News* has not been distributed in Paris for four days, and to-day, (Nov. 15,) the *Examiner*, *Saturday Review*, *Court Journal*, and *Morning Advertiser*, have been laid under embargo.

Important Cabinet Councils are about to take place with a view of taking into consideration financial questions.

The Spanish Government does not accept the resignation of the Marquis of HABANA.

The Queen of Spain will open the Cortez in person.

The French frigate *Theophile* has been lost near Cadiz; eight persons were drowned.

It is reported that the United States Government has declared its consent to Spain claiming satisfaction from Mexico by an armed force.

According to advices from Naples, just received, the property of the exiles or emigrants, which was sequestrated, has been confiscated by a royal decree, and will be distributed among the Communes.

There will not be any change in the Neapolitan Ministry, as stated.

The Piedmontese Parliament will meet on the 3d of January. The Cavour Cabinet counts upon universal support.

A telegram from Milan states that the new loan for military conscription was producing considerable effervescence.

Letters from Rome assert that all the great Catholic Powers had addressed remonstrances to the Pope for the release of the Jewish child MORTARA. The Pope had replied that the boy's return to his parents was impossible.

The *Suisse*, of Berne, announces that the Police of Saint Gall have just made a very important capture in the person of a native of Baden, who had just returned from New-York with an American passport.

Another case of religious persecution has occurred in Norway. M. LICHTLE, a Catholic priest, of Cristiana, has just been condemned to a fine of 20 rix-dollars, for having allowed a Protestant lady to abjure her faith, and having inscribed her on the list of his flock, without first obtaining the consent of the Lutheran Clergy.

The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says there is a probability of a change in the Ministry in Austria.

The monument erected at Prague to the memory of RADETSKY was uncovered on the 13th, in the presence of the Emperor and a great concourse of spectators.

Prince HOHENZOLLERN, President of the Prussian Council, is nominated Minister of Marine.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies voted for the address in reply to the King's speech by 53 against 9. Great excitement attended the vote, and some of the opposition retired from the chamber.

A letter received from Constantinople of the 3d announces that the Montenegro affair has been terminated, according to the wish expressed by the French Government, on condition, however, that an indemnity shall be paid by the Montenegrins to the inhabitants of the plain who suffered by their aggression, and that Prince DANIEL shall give a guaranty to respect in future, and cause to be respected, the Ottoman territory.

The *Times* correspondent says: "The open breach between the Palace Party and the Grand Vizier, but still more the subsequent return of MAHOMED ALI to office, has opened favorable chances for FUAD PASHA as Grand Vizier."

The Sultan has decided that his daughter may marry again.

Accounts from Constantinople say that the Governor of Djiddah has been dismissed. It is to the counsel of FUAD PASHA that is attributed the solution of the difficulties with Montenegro. The *Journal de Constantinople* complains of the hostility of the Greek journals, as well as of the Western Press, including even the *Austrian Gazette*.

The English and French Commissioners arrived on the 12th at Jeddah, on board the *Cyclops*. There were three English ships-of-war in the roadstead.

Prince C. PUTIATINE, Vice Admiral, and Russian Ambassador in China, who lately concluded a treaty of commerce with the Emperor of Japan, and Count PESCHOUREF, the bearer of dispatches from China and Japan for St. Petersburg, arrived on the 13th at Marseilles, on board the mail-packet *Euxine*, from Alexandria. The Prince has since arrived in Paris. He is to be presented to the Emperor at Compiègne by M. DE KISSELEFF, the Russian Ambassador. The Admiral has had an interview with Count WALEWSKI.

Dispatches have been received from the French army in the Bay of Tourane to the 25th of September. Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY at that date had not received a reply from the Court of Annam, although the time fixed by him had expired. He had not been able to attack Hué, the capital of the empire, because the second division of the Spanish army, coming from Manila, had not arrived, and the artillery, of which the Admiral had great need, was with the second division.

Later advices have been received from India. The dates are from Allahabad up to Oct. 16, and from Bombay till the 25th.

Details are given of the actions fought in the neighborhood of Lucknow, from which one might judge that the rebels intended to advance upon Lucknow itself. At all events they appear to have been engaged in occupying a greater area, but columns of British troops which marched from the town soon put them to flight. Little additional light is cast upon the movements of TANTIA TOPEE. He seems to have had the best of the fight with SCINDRAH, the troops of the latter having ultimately fraternized with his. A fear was entertained that he was marching in the direction of Jhansi. The fight which took place between General MICHEL and the Gwalior rebels at Chundalee may be described as an open battle. The enemy was 10,000 strong, and General MICHEL defeated them with a combined force. The enemy fought fiercely, but lost 500 men. In other respects the news from India may be described as exhibiting a vast amount of rebellion that has yet to be overcome.

The following Bombay mail, of Oct. 25, had reached England. The details of the news are quite unimportant.

The Bombay money market was easy.

The Ex-King of Delhi had been sent to Calcutta under an escort.

An explosion occurred at the Kurrachee Arsenal, as some fireworks were being prepared, and four men were killed. The whole of the rifle and musket ammunition, amounting to a million pounds, was destroyed, and the greater part of the arsenal blown up.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

From the London Times.

A short time since, and for a brief period, all the civilized world was ringing with the news of the successful termination of this great enterprise, and, in the presence of the general rejoicing, men of science, if not agreed about the cable, were at least silent. Now, however, that the excitement and the cable have both died out, everything seems to have lapsed back into the same region of theory and speculation from which the plan only emerged for a short time to give a color of plausibility to the opinions of all. We know not whether to account it as favorable to the cable or otherwise, but the fact remains that at the present moment most electricians of note agree to differ both as to the nature and extent of injury to the wire and the chances of its ever being again restored to working order. One thing, however, seems to admit of no doubt, and that is, that, contrary to all expectation, it shows no signs of becoming worse. In the presence of this encouraging fact, there are many eminent in science who believe, first, that the injuries to the insulation exist much nearer the Irish shore than was at first supposed; and, secondly, that by using different instruments the whole line may be, to a certain extent, used for the transmission of messages, if not from this country to America, at least from America to England. The means used for testing cables to ascertain the spot at which an injury has occurred, are always so far unsatisfactory that, under the best circumstances, the result only affords a negative proof. Thus, when it is stated that the defect is supposed to exist at about 300 miles from the Irish coast, it means nothing more than that the damage does not extend beyond that distance, though it by no means proves that the injury may not be within half the length we have stated, or even so near as 20 or 30 miles from shore. The test, in fact, means that after escaping the injured portion of the cable only sufficient electricity is left to pass along the conductor for about three hundred miles, and that at that distance the resistance to the current is equal to a total rupture of the wire, or "dead earth," as it is technically called. All practical electricians, however, admit that the injuries may and very likely do exist within a distance of fifty miles from land, and that these consist not of one but many slight losses of insulation, with very likely partial separation of the conductor at parts where the two-mile lengths were originally joined. That the damage cannot exist as far out as three hundred miles is almost evidenced by the fact of the receipt of the American messages long after none could be sent from this side of the Atlantic. It may appear strange to some of our readers that the wire which conveys the signals to this country is not sufficiently intact to allow of the transmission of answers through the same medium. A moment's reflection, however, will show that the injuries to the cable, being near the land, allow so much of the electric current to escape that what remains is not sufficient to overcome the resistance of the wire for more than a short portion of its entire length. With currents from the New World, on the contrary, the electric wave, as it is called, of a signal comes along the wire intact till near our shores. Here, though much of it escapes, sufficient is left, nevertheless, to mark some signals at Valentia—weakly and variably, it is true, but still occasionally enough to form letters, though, from causes which we shall presently endeavor to show, it is impossible now to render them into intelligible words.

Up to within the last few days the shore end at Valentia has been the ordinary deep sea portion of the cable, made, as our readers are aware, of the very lightest form consistent with the strength necessary for its being safely submerged. That such a wire within the wash of the Atlantic waves, and lying in some parts over a very rocky bottom, must have sustained injury seems at first sight inevitable. This portion is now being replaced by the proper shore-ends, which are of strength and thickness sufficient to withstand any tide. Up to the present the length which has been underrun, in order to substitute the shore end has, strange to say, been found uninjured, though it is not expected that this will prove the case when the whole 12 miles shall have been recovered and replaced with the stout cable. It is, of course, looked upon as certain that laying down the shore end must improve the condition of the whole cable; else, of course, the expense and labor of submerging it would never be attempted. Even in its present state the signals received at Valentia are occasionally as distinct as those of some overland wires, and should any improvement take place when the shore end is added on, there are many who profess themselves confident of working through the whole wire for some time to come at least.

Foremost among those who express this opinion is Professor HUGHES, whose printing telegraph is extensively used in the United States, and which will also, in the course of a few weeks more, be introduced into Australia to work through the first submarine telegraph of that colony between Tasmania and Melbourne. Mr. HUGHES states himself confident of being able even now to signal through the Atlantic cable, and is anxious to conduct all his experiments upon the wire at his own expense. The Atlantic Telegraph Company, on the other hand, say they have no disinclination to permit Mr. HUGHES to try his skill; yet, strange to say, though both parties are willing, nothing is done nevertheless. Now, however, that the matter is made public, Mr. HUGHES may feel bound to press his offer, and the Atlantic Company, in fairness and in duty to its shareholders, will perhaps see the necessity of at once accepting a liberal proposal, which, whichever way it results, can do them or their cable no manner of injury, but, on the other hand, may possibly be of immense benefit.

It will very likely be interesting to many of our readers, if we explain at once on what grounds Mr. HUGHES rests his hope of making the defunct wire speak again—especially as, by so doing, we may be able to point out the general nature of the difficulties which have gradually made the signals from the other side of the Atlantic unintelligible. When the first unsuccessful attempt was made to lay the wire, it will be recollected that it parted from under the *Niagara's* stern, at some 350 miles distance from the Irish coast. The piece thus submerged remained, of course, attached to the shore end for a considerable period, and then, for the first time, the phenomenon of magnetic storms, or—as they are now called—"earth currents," was observed. Of the causes of these earth currents, or the laws by which they are governed, nothing is yet known. They may be briefly described as irregular currents of electricity passing through the outer wire covering of the cable, and which, according to the laws of induced currents, create another current in the conductor of the cable itself, running in a contrary direction to that in which the earth current travels along the outside. The effect of these on the conductor was, of course, to deflect rapidly the needle of the galvanometer to which it was attached, precisely as if signals were being sent quickly. Sometimes these earth currents were so violent as to cause the needle to vibrate with such rapidity that it was impossible to follow its movements with the eye. Singular enough, these storm-currents were always at their worst at 10 o'clock at night and 10 o'clock in the morning, while they were, on the other hand, always least felt at 11 o'clock in the morning and 11 o'clock at night. Beyond these general facts nothing seems to have been known about them. When the cable was laid last August the instruments were on the principle of MORSE'S recording telegraph, according to the system of which three or four currents or signals sent across the Atlantic are necessary to form one *letter* of a word. While the cable was in good order, and its insulation tolerably perfect, this plan worked well enough, its greatest and most serious drawback being that the method was a very slow one, since, on the average, four signals were required to one letter, and five letters on the average went to one word. However, all went well until the fast increasing defective insulation of the wire became manifest, and the earth currents began to take a most unpleasant part in the telegraphing. As the electric current of the signals lost force nearing the Irish shore, the earth currents overpowered them, and in the middle of the letter made one or more unintelligible signs, the task of reading became more and more difficult, till, with the increasing derangement of the line, consecutive words gradually ceased, and at last even letters came only at rare intervals. Comparatively speaking, this difficulty was not experienced on this side of the Atlantic till, for the reasons we have stated, it had long overcome the messages to America; and to this reason is it owing that even the first signals sent from here were constantly answered from Newfoundland with "Repeat" and "Send slower." So much for the stoppage of the wire. The reason for Mr. HUGHES' confident belief of being able now to work through simply arises from the fact that his instrument—the printing telegraph—is not exposed to anything like the same amount of risk from earth currents. His instrument is, on a small scale, on very much the same principle as to shape and plan as Mr. HOE'S American printing machine. It is worked by means of keynotes, like those of a small piano, each key being marked with letters of the alphabet. Thus, touching a key at one end of the wire transmits a current to the other, where, instead of the paper, as in MORSE'S telegraph, receiving a dint or mark that forms part of a letter, the entire letter itself is printed. The advantage of this is obvious. One current suffices to form one letter instantaneously, instead of four or five currents. Less time is thus given for the action of earth currents; or, even in case of their acting and printing in some cases other letters than those sent, it by no means follows that the letters so misplaced would prevent the accurate meaning of the sentence being read. Allow that under the worst circumstances one-fourth of the letters, owing to the action of the earth currents, were wrong, sufficient would be right and sufficiently consecutive to permit the meaning of the whole to be freely read. At all events, Mr. HUGHES' machine utilizes the currents to their utmost, since he makes one office for clearly printing one letter, instead of requiring three or four. The only doubt is, can two such complicated machines be made to work with mathematical accuracy when 3,000 miles apart? This objection is urged as something almost insuperable, though none deny that it is purely a mechanical one, and one that can be overcome. So far, however, are we from considering it insuperable that we think a very simple process would remedy it if practically such an obstacle is found to exist, which we by no means deny might be the case. Both the machines at Newfoundland and Valencia would have to be made with the accuracy of chronometers, it being understood that both are to be put back to a given zero when a message was either sent or received. Let the first current then sent for a message either way liberate and set both instruments in motion, precisely in the same way as the letter is now printed, by liberating the armature and pressing the paper against the little wheel of type. The proper working of the machine is, however, Mr. HUGHES' affair. It is only his offer to the Atlantic Company with which we have to deal, and whether it is worth anything or nothing should be decided by actual test, and the sooner the better. As the matter stands at present, he has made his offer and it has not been declined, and so the thing rests, like a child's rocking-horse, moving without advancing.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* states the sales of COTTON for the week at 58,200 bales—of which 4,500 were to speculators, and 7,000 for export. All qualities were about ⅛d. ₱ lb. higher on the week, under a good demand from the trade. Holders offered freely at the close without showing a disposition to press sales. The business on Friday was 8,000 bales; of which 1,000 were on speculation and for exports, the market closing steady at the advanced quotations: Fair Orleans, 7⅜d.; Middling Orleans; 7 1-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 7¼d.; Middling Mobiles, 7d.; Fair Uplands, 7⅛d.; Middling Uplands, 6⅞d. The stock in port was estimated at 332,000 bales, of which 247,000 bales were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are encouraging, there having been a slight advance in all kinds of goods.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR very dull but steady; Western Canal 20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 20s. 6d.@21s. 8d.; Ohio 20s.@24s. WHEAT quiet but steady; Red Western 4s.6d.@6s. 3d.; White do. 6s.@6s. 3d.; White Southern 6s. 9d.@7s. CORN very dull and quotations nominal; Mixed 28s.; Yellow 29s.; White 32s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY and others, quote BEEF heavy, and all qualities slightly lower, causing rather more business at the close. PORK dull at 70s. BACON heavy, with but little inquiry and prices weak. LARD dull, and prime freely offered at 52s., the market closing firmer, however. TALLOW advanced 6d.; Butchers' Association quoted at 51s. 6d.@52s., but with none on the market.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers'* and other Circulars quote ASHES quiet; Pots, 30s.@30s. 3d.; Pearls, 32s. 3d.@32s. 6d. SUGAR quiet, but buoyant. COFFEE firm. RICE firm, and 6d. higher; Carolina, 18s.@23s. 6d. for middling to fine. TEA, an average business, without quotable change in rates. RESIN steady; common scarce, at 4s. 2d.@4s. 3d.; medium, 5s. 6d.@9s.; fine, 12s.@17s. HIDES dull. BARK dull; Baltimore, 6s. 6d.; Philadelphia, sales unimportant. COD OIL, £30. SEAL OIL—Sales unimportant. LINSEED OIL in better demand, at 29s.@29s. 6d. OLIVE OIL advanced 10s.@20s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 39s. 6d.@40s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. quote BREADSTUFFS quiet and unchanged. White WHEAT, 42s.; Red, 36s.@40s. FLOUR, 20s.@24s. IRON firm; Rails, £6 10s.@£6 15s.; Bars, £6 5s. SUGAR opened quiet, but closed buoyant and slightly higher. COFFEE quiet. TEA quiet; Congou, 10½d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, at 41s. LINSEED advanced 1s. LINSEED CAKES—Quotations barely maintained; New-York, £10 10s.; Boston, £10. LINSEED OIL steady, at 29s. FISH OILS slow of sale, but prices unchanged. RICE steady. SALTPETRE advanced 6d.@1s. TALLOW quiet, at 51s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols were quoted at the close on Friday at 98⅛@98¼ for money and account.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased $136,000.

Messrs. BARING BROS. quote money easy at 2¼@3 ₱ cent. Bar Silver 5s. 1⅛d.; Dollars nominal at 5s. 1d.; Eagles 76s. 3d.

HAVRE MARKET,

For the week ending Nov. 16, inclusive.

COTTON steady; sales of the week 5,500 bales; stock 38,000 bales; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 108f. The manufacturing advices are favorable. BREADSTUFFS quiet. ASHES firm. COFFEE dull and slightly lower. There was more doing in OILS at rather lower prices for all kinds. RICE dull; Carolina 27f. SUGAR buoyant and slightly higher. WHALEBONE quiet.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. quote an improved demand for American Securities:

United States Fives	95 @ —
Massachusetts Fives, Bonds	102 @103
Maryland Fives, Bonds	96 @ —
Pennsylvania Fives	32 @ —
Pennsylvania Fives, Bonds, '77	86 @ 87
Virginia Fives and Sixes	86 @ —

Railway Securities quiet. Panama Bonds, 95.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report State Stocks in improved demand, and all qualities slightly advanced. Railroad Securities quiet.

United States 6 ₱ cents. '67-'68	103 @105
United States 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, '68	104¼@105¼
United States 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, '74	94¼ @ 95¼
Alabama 5 ₱ cent. Bonds	77 @ —
Kentucky 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, '58-'72	96 @ 97
Massachusetts 5 ₱ cent. Bonds	101 @103
Ohio 6 ₱ cents. '76	96½@ 97½
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cents	82 @ 84
Tennessee 6 ₱ cent. Bonds	84 @ 86
Virginia 5 and 6 ₱ cents	86 @ 88
Boston 5 ₱ cent. Bonds	90 @ 92
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent., Freelands, '60	81 @ 83
Illinois Central 6 and 7 ₱ cent., '75	81 @ 83
Illinois Shares	24 @ 22 dis.
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., '69	86 @ 88
New-York Central 7 ₱ cent	94 @ 97
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent	82 @ 84
New-York Central Shares	76 @ 78
Erie 7 ₱ cent. 3d mort	69 @ 70
Erie stock	15 @ 17
Panama Bonds, '59	100 @ —
Panama Bonds, '65	93 @ 95
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₱ cent. 1st mort	90 @ 92

The London *Times* of Friday, quotes sales of

Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent., '60, Freeland	82 @ —
New-York Central Shares	77¼@ —

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 20—P. M.

The *Daily News'* City article of Friday evening says: "The funds, to-day, were dull, and a decline of ⅛ ₱ cent. was finally quoted, owing principally to the languor of business. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange there was an equal absence of any features of interest. More ease is observable in the discount market, and the supply of money is more abundant. The general rate for good bills is still 2½ ₱ cent., but instances in which transactions take place below that rate are less rare. There were no bullion operations at the Bank to-day."

The *Times'* City article of last evening says "The English funds opened steadily this morning at the firm prices of yesterday and remained without much alteration, although there was a disposition to dullness at the close in consequence of the quotations from Paris being slightly less favorable. The abundance of money increases, and transactions have taken place in the discount market at 2½ ₱ cent. In the foreign Exchanges this afternoon there was a slight decline in the rates on Vienna and Trieste; on other places they were about the same as at the last port. About £40,000 in gold arrived to-day from St. Petersburg, and a further similar amount is expected immediately. The whole has been sold for exportation.

Sailing of the Europa for Boston.

HALIFAX, Monday, Nov. 29.

The R. M. steamship *Europa* sailed from here at half-past 3 o'clock P. M. for Boston, where she will be due at about 12 M. to-morrow night.

FROM NICARAGUA.

The Transit Route—Arrival of Vessels—American Vessels at San Juan—Fillibusterism—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nicaragua, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

The schooner *Emma*, out 17 days from New-York, arrived at this port on the night of the 31st ult., with a cargo of merchandise, which Messrs. RUSSELL & THOMAS, a couple of enterprizing young American merchants, are taking to the interior of Nicaragua. The white sails of the *Emma* were descried with great joy by the Greytownians, who hoped for a fresh supply of eatables for their half famished populace, for such was the scarcity of provisions caused by the presence in this harbor of a large fleet, that prices had raised to an almost incredible figure. Some idea can be formed as to how poorly and irregularly this market is supplied when it is told that flour is held at $17; pork at $36, and other articles in proportion.

The dates, by this arrival, are several days later than those brought by the *St. Louis*, and the tidings of the preparations being made by the Canal Company for the speedy opening of the long-closed Nicaraguan route have had a most vivifying influence upon the old *habitués* of the Transit, who have been deluded into remaining in the country, penniless and occupationless, for long, long months, by the "words of promise" held out to them by the itinerant speculators who have lately made this region the theatre of their operations. There still seems to exist doubts in the minds of some as to the intention or capacity of the Canal Company to open the route, notwithstanding the strenuous attempts they are making. But the indications are such as favor the belief that the company of which Col. WHITE is the head is now in earnest about this great inter-oceanic avenue, and that they are practising the proper means for its speedy realization. The safe arrival of the three lake and river steamers, which are to form the link between the two oceans, help very strongly to this conclusion. All that remains to be done is to secure the protection of their rights by the Home Government, as without it they are powerless; for anything like good faith and justice from the wretched men who compose what is called the "Government of Nicaragua," is not remotely to be conjectured. It is reported that Gen. MARTINEZ will not permit passengers to be conveyed through the country by the Canal Company's steamer, and that he has sent reinforcements to his barefooted battalions at Castillo and San Carlos to execute this plan. Such a course would be entirely in keeping with the character and past acts of this distinguished potentate, and I doubt not he will have the temerity to attempt it, notwithstanding the assurances that he has received from Commodore MCINTOSH, Commander of the American fleet, that the way will be cleared by force, if necessary. If I understand rightly, all Americans in the country, who are of course the most interested parties, are satisfied that the Canal Company should open the route. The great mass of Nicaraguans who are really an honest, industrious people, and only to be blamed for keeping in power such a worthless set of rulers, are clamorous to see the tide of travel and commerce once more pouring across their Isthmus. Only a few intriguing foreigners and a half dozen petty native politicians who hate the Americans, oppose its recommencement. It remains to be seen if the interests of the many American citizens residing in this country who, with "more than a filial yearning," look to the Government of their native country for sympathy and protection shall be ruined, and the desires of all good Nicaraguans thwarted, or whether a decisive but just stand will be at this critical moment taken by the Administration at Washington. If this protection is given, the Canal Company will probably be able to open the route, and prosperity will revisit the country, but if the contrary, we may expect a continuation of the discouraging state of things which has existed since English and American influence were brought to the aid of servilism in the name of the Liberal cause of Nicaragua.

A bunge came down last night, bringing the welcome news that the *Cass-Yrissari*—the largest of the three new steamers—had safely passed the Castillo Rapids, the last point on the river at which any difficulty or danger in passing is to be anticipated. The *Laura Frances* is already at Granada, on the Lake, and the *Catharine Maria* just below Castillo, so that all doubts which may exist in the States as to their safety will now be dissipated. Col. CHILDS, the Agent of the Company, has proceeded to Managua, to try to arrange things with the Government, and is expected back here, with the *ultimatum* of Gen. MARTINEZ, in four or five days. If the decision of the Nicaraguan President is favorable, right; but if adverse, it is rumored that material arguments for American rights will be offered by Commodore MCINTOSH, of the American fleet.

Quite a large squadron is now in port, to wit, the United States sloops-of-war *Savannah* and *Jamestown*, the British steam-frigates *Basilisk* and *Leopard*, the American brig *Lorina*, the American schooner *Emma*, and the British steamer *Dee*. The *Experiment* sailed hence for New-York a few days since, with a freight list amounting to upwards of $3,000. The *Emma* and *Lorina* are likewise loading for the same port, with wood and hides, and will leave in a few days. The United States store-ship *Relief* sailed for Aspinwall on the 2d. The American war-vessels *Saratoga* and *Roanoke* are shortly expected up from Navy Bay, and it is expected also that other English and French men-of-war will be in these quarters ere long.

The idle story started by the New-York *Express* that the steamship *Hermann*, bound for San Juan del Sud, had on board five hundred Americans, destined for the restoration of the hero of Rivas, General WALKER, has found its way down here, and the country is again in a ferment; and the work of soldier-catching is being carried on energetically by the valiant MARTINEZ, who has again issued his flaming *pronunciamentos* expressing his strong intention to fight, bleed and die for the country, which, by the way, fears less to be *lost* than to be *saved* by the means he proposes. However, we all understand King Bomba pretty well, and take his proclamations for what they are worth, knowing that at the appearance of a half of one of WALKER'S tattered battalions he will be the first to seek the bushes.

The ancient Grey Town habitues are one by one dropping off from their old stamping ground, either seeking new fields, discouraged by delays in the opening of the Transit, or taking "the road to dusty death." The other day "old BEN MOONEY," as he was familiarly termed, died, and more recently Mr. KELLY, who owned a plantation on the river near Machuca.

General LAMAR, our Minister, was in Costa Rica at last accounts. He had obtained an ample apology from that Government for the Belly declarations, and was pressing demands for indemnification for the murders of Virgin Bay and other outrages. The "Press" of Costa Rica, from the most constant vituperation against the United States, has changed its tone to one of the most toadyish laudation of our people and Government—probably with the politic view of getting the American Administration to "let up" a little in its demands. Not so in Nicaragua. The Government and its organs are as full of bitterness and insult as ever, and the *Central American*, an enemy of progress and semi-official organ of MARTINEZ, republishes the Belly declarations in its issue of the last of October, and assures its readers that the encroaching tendencies of the "pirates of the North" must and will be repressed by the interference of England and France, utterly laughs at General LAMAR'S demand for indemnification, and confidently believes that Nicaragua will be able to keep the Transit closed until such time as in her good judgment she deems it advisable to open it. A stern lesson must be administered to these people ere they can be brought to anything like decency.

The President's coming message is looked for with eagerness, inasmuch as in it will be expected the enunciation of the future policy of the Administration with regard to these countries.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, (Nicaragua,) Monday, Nov. 15, 1858.

The departure of the British war-steamer *Basilisk*, this afternoon, for Aspinwall, affords me the opportunity of sending these additional lines by the *Moses Taylor*.

The first item of interest will, of course, be Transit matters. Colonel CHILDS, accompanied by Colonel SCHLESINGER and other gentlemen in the employ of the Canal Company, arrived here on the steamer *Catharine Maria*, on the 10th inst. They had been to Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, to have a "talk" with President MARTINEZ. From all accounts the interview was of a rather unsatisfactory character. The Nicaraguan Government, which for some time past has manifested the bitterest hostility to the Company, was uncompromising, and refused to recognize the right of the Company to convey passengers across the country unless with new stipulations. First and foremost MARTINEZ demanded that an increased rate should be paid to Nicaragua, and that the Company should buy the Lake and River steamers, the Transit road from La Virgen to San Juan del Sud, together with the wharves and other property belonging to the old Transit Company. For the transfer of this property, the Government demanded the snug little sum of half a million dollars or thereabouts. When Colonel CHILDS refused to comply with these extraordinary conditions, he was informed that he would be allowed to commence the Transit, but under protest. Every one who knows anything of the character of the great MARTINEZ, understands that this gentleman, frightened at the probability of the United States taking justice into her own hands, has made this "protest," so as to slide down with dignity from the false position in which his egregious stupidity has placed him. The attempt to force these conditions upon the Transit Company is only equaled in impudence by the laying claim to the Transit road and steamers. How the so-called "Government of Nicaragua" can have acquired the ownership of a thoroughfare built up across the wilderness of the Central American Isthmus, some ten years ago, by American capital, energy and enterprise, is difficult to be imagined, unless the murder of citizens and every species of abuse and bad faith may have given it. All this time, while Nicaragua is shilly-shallying, and trying to keep off as far as

THE ISTHMUS.

Our Relations with New-Granada—The Panama Massacre.

PANAMA, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MY DEAR SIR: On the 18th July, 1856, AMOS B. CORWINE, Esq., appointed United States Special Commissioner to examine into the particulars relative to the massacre of American citizens at the Panama Railroad station on the 15th of April, 1856, made his report to our government, accompanied by voluminous testimony. That report was made, in the language of the Commissioner, "After a careful, thorough and impartial investigation of the facts and circumstances connected with the massacre of American citizens, and the pillage and destruction of their property at, and near, the Railroad station, in the immediate vicinity of Panama, on the night of the 15th April, 1856." The report of Special Commissioner CORWINE and accompanying testimony is, as you are well aware, conclusive against the authorities of Panama.

The relatives and friends of our citizens who were, upon that memorable occasion, murdered, outraged and plundered, have been patiently awaiting the action of their Government for redress. Now, what has been done? *Absolutely nothing!* Diplomacy has thus far failed to arrange it satisfactorily; and *upwards of two years* have been lost in idle words upon this miserable Government of New-Granada. It would have been wiser and far more creditable to our Administration at Washington, had it directed its prompt attention to the settlement of this momentous and really important affair, rather than to the lesser difficulties with the more distant country of Paraguay. Here is a State, almost at our own doors, murdering, outraging and plundering our citizens; and is there to be no redress for these serious matters?

Americans here look with great anxiety for the President's message; in which it is expected that he will now refer the matter to Congress for their action, and that then the People's Representatives will promptly take measures to vindicate our citizens, and the United States compel the Government of New-Granada to accede to its just demands. If New-Granada, when once more called upon, fails to do this, then let Congress empower our Government, and place the means at its disposal—as suggested by Mr. Commissioner CORWINE—"immediately to occupy the Isthmus, from ocean to ocean, as the best practicable mode to insure safety and tranquillity to the transit;" declaring it "free to the world."

It is gratifying to perceive that our Government has, at this late period, so far awakened to its sense of duty as to direct that one of our vessels-of-war be kept *constantly* in the ports of Panama and Aspinwall, for the protection of our citizens and their interests. This is essentially proper, because *our citizens, their business, and their treasure, have a right to the protection of their Government;* and there are no points in the world where such protection is needed more than here and at Aspinwall. The large number of our citizens, their wide and extended business on the Pacific side, and the immense amount of their treasure annually crossing this Isthmus, can scarcely be realized by unobservant persons; and the presence of our war vessels in each port affords a *security* long needed and much felt, and which the traveling community readily acknowledge by the cheers upon cheers with which they greet our war-vessels, when departing from Aspinwall homewards bound. Panama and Aspinwall should *never* be left without one of these protecting agents; but *they should be regularly relieved once a month,* to proceed to some other point, where their officers and men can recruit from the debilitating effects of the constant rains and heat, which are continuous the year round, in this region. By such an arrangement their officers and men would be preserved in health and their ships kept in an efficient state: and I observe, with much pleasure, that this judicious course has been pursued by the present United States Flag Officer, McINTOSH, in command of the Home Squadron.

The importance of this Isthmian route seems not to be sufficiently understood or appreciated by our citizens and Government, or it would be more fostered by them. It is, without doubt, *the most reliable route* to our possessions in California, the Pacific Coast Islands, Japan and China. Much has been, and will be, said respecting the Nicaragua Transit, the *projected* Honduras and the Tehuantepec Routes—which latter, we learn, was to have been opened for travel the present month. But look, for one moment, at the advantages of the Panama Route. In eight or nine days after leaving New-York you reach the Atlantic terminus—Aspinwall. Here you find a commodious wharf for landing, and large dépôt, alongside of which the steamer makes fast. There is no detention, unless the steamer arrives too late in the afternoon to make the trip across to Panama in daylight. In that event the passengers, baggage and freight remain over the night at Aspinwall. The railroad is well and carefully conducted, and the transit across the Isthmus usually made in four hours. Arriving at Panama, the passengers are immediately conveyed by a small steamer on board the Company's mail steamer, without entering the city. The steamers on the Pacific side are, however, very much superior, in every respect, to those upon the Atlantic. The passage to San Francisco is made in from 12 to 14 days, under skillful and accomplished captains. Nothing can exceed the perfectness of these arrangements for ocean travel. By the Panama route there is a *certain* means of getting through. It is true that the *steamers* might be considerably improved upon on the Atlantic side. The commanders and officers are all perfect sailors and gentlemen; and I understand that the Company are now directing their attention to this most vital point, by putting on the route two large and splendid steamers—the *Atlantic* and *Baltic*—and establishing a weekly line, which will have the wished-for effect of not overcrowding their vessels, as the semi-monthly steamers now are, in consequence of the increasing travel both ways, and which certainly is regardless of life as well as comfort. To these remarks I add, to prevent improper inferences, that I am not in any way connected with these Ocean and Railroad Companies, either as stockholder or employe, being only a "traveler and sojourner" for a brief period in this vicinity.

The *Hermann* sailed on the 17th instant, *direct for San Francisco.* Your regular correspondent at this point will give you all the news respecting her movements. The report which had reached us that she had a considerable number of men and large supplies of munitions of war on board for a "filibustering" expedition against Nicaragua, to land at some convenient point on the Pacific side, turns out to be entirely unfounded.

The English mail-steamer which arrived at Aspinwall on the 6th instant, from San Juan del Norte, brings information that the Transit steamers recently sent out from New-York, had passed the Rapids in safety, and that one of the Nicaraguan Ministers came down to the "Castillo Rapids" to prevent any collision between the Fort and the steamers.

In the afternoon of the 11th instant, the Bark *Golden Rule* arrived at Aspinwall from New-York, bringing us papers of the 25th ult. I noticed in one of them what purported to be a circular letter from "WILLIAM WALKER" to his friends, dated at Mobile, in which it is announced that a vessel would leave that port on the 10th inst., with freight and passengers for San Juan del Norte. "Freight and passengers" will be allowed to land at San Juan del Norte; but I have serious doubts in my own mind, whether "WILLIAM WALKER" should be so permitted. When such a question presents itself as a *matter of fact,* it will be promptly met and decided by Commodore MOLYNEUX.

It is a well-known fact to our countrymen *that Walker, by his own writings, has shown himself to be an expatriated citizen of the United States, and claims to be the President of Nicaragua.* He assuredly was, *without warrant of law, forcibly* removed from the soil of Nicaragua by an armed band of officers, sailors and marines, landed under the United States flag by direction of Commodore PAULDING—a procedure justly condemned by President BUCHANAN and his Cabinet. But it is an exceedingly delicate question to decide how WALKER may get back there again. The United States have only to see that he does not violate their neutrality laws; but the fact of WALKER's presence on board a United States vessel, with a large number of "passengers and freight," would certainly be strong presumptive evidence of his *intent* to use *force* against the present Government of Nicaragua (with means conveyed under our flag)—a Government recognized by our Government, and with which we are not at present at war. The United States ships *Savannah* and *Jamestown* are both at San Juan del Norte, inside the river; and Flag-Officer MOLYNEUX, with the *Roanoke,* proceeded to San Juan directly upon the arrival of the New-York mail steamer. Should WALKER again come to Nicaragua, he will do so openly, and doubtless be provided with strong documentary evidence to fortify his position with the United States officers whom he will most assuredly meet with at San Juan—should he attempt to land there—and who will closely investigate into all his proceedings outside of the United States, disguised as they may be.

One fact is conclusive to my mind, and that is, WALKER cannot claim the protection of our naval officers *as a citizen of the United States;* and the British officers now there will not only interfere, to prevent his landing at San Juan del Norte, but will certainly intercept him anywhere in the country, *at the request of the Nicaraguan Government.*

Notwithstanding he provisions of the "Clayton-Bulwer Treaty," the English Government continue to exercise *a controlling influence* over the Territory *seized by them from Nicaragua,* as belonging to "His Mosquitian Majesty!" and which includes the former site of "Greytown;" and you must not be at all surprised to hear shortly that "Punta Arenas" has been "ceded," or "seized upon," by the same Power, as "pertaining" to the same mongrel breed of half-naked, uncivilized and wretched Indians. This accomplished, the English will have complete, as they now have virtual, possession of the port of San Juan del Norte! Yours, very truly.

The Tehuantepec Route.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Nov. 19, 1858.

WM. E. SIBELL, Esq., the well-known Wall-street stationer, arrived here this morning, by the steamship *Sonora,* from Acapulco, having reached there in the steamship *Oregon,* which took up the passengers who left New-Orleans in the *Quaker City,* Oct. 27. Mr. SIBELL has given me the following facts of the transit:

The *Quaker City* left New-Orleans on the 27th at 8 A. M. and arrived at Manatitlan, 20 miles up the Coatzacoalcos River, Oct. 30, at 8 A. M. Left Manatitlan same day at 1 P. M., and arrived by steamer at Suchil at 10 A. M. Oct. 31. Left same day at noon by mules, 62 miles, and by wagons 54 miles, 116 miles in all to Ventosa, where he arrived Nov. 2. The passengers and mail left Nov. 3, at 9 A. M., on the steamer *Oregon* for Acapulco, where they arrived Nov. 4, at 8 P. M. Total, eight and a half days from New-Orleans to Acapulco. Distance from New-Orleans to Manatitlan, 840 miles. From Manatitlan to Suchil, 95 miles. From Suchil to Ventosa, 116 miles. From Ventosa to Acapulco, 315 miles—Total, 1,366 miles. The stoppages were: at Manatitlan, 3 hours; Suchil, 2; camp on the road, 2; Sanderson's, (to sleep,) 5; camp on the road, 2; Almobego, 1; camp for supper, 1; San Ceronimo, to sleep, 5; Tehuantepec, dinner, 4; Ventosa, 15—Total, 40 hours.

Counting as eight and a half days the time between New-Orleans and Acapulco, and giving the regular time of seven days between Acapulco and San Francisco, it will be seen that this trip ought to occupy fifteen days and a half from New-Orleans to San Francisco. Add four days from New-York to New-Orleans, and we have nineteen days and a half from that City to San Francisco.

It must be remembered that this trip is made at the commencement of the dry season, and that it was made without baggage or mails, the ten passengers who came over traveling by night as well as day. Only three hours' detention took place at Manatitlan, when, with the number of passengers and the amount of express matter and mails the Panama Company takes, it could not be done in less than ten. No doubt, however, if their is a good road made, for the rainy as well as the dry season, the transit can be made in about three days.

The *Oregon* found no difficulty in taking in passengers by surf-boats, the weather having been very fine. Whether the roadstead of Ventosa be so bad as it has always been represented, however, remains yet to be seen. One, two or three trips may not decide the matter.

In going up to Acapulco, Captain HUDSON, of the *Oregon,* stopped two hours to examine the little port of Santa Cruz, 75 miles to the northward of Ventosa and Salina Cruz. He found plenty of water, and thought the port might be a safe one. But it would be necessary to go by land from Santa Cruz to Ventosa, or nearly to that place, in order to cross the Isthmus, thereby adding 75 miles to the land transit route. A Mr. TAYLER, brother of the "Tripler Hall" man in New-York, is settled there, and is confident the company will have to make it their port. He says the road to Ventosa is nearly on a level the whole way. He owns some 30 leagues long by 9 leagues wide of land there, and is perhaps, therefore, a little enthusiastic on this point.

You will see, from what I have hastily written, that the shortest probable time the trip, for passengers, can be made from New-Orleans to San Francisco is 15 days—from New-York 19 days, including all stoppages. This is four or five days shorter than the time can be made from New-Orleans by the Panama route, but only *one* day shorter than the time which always *ought* to be made from New-York to San Francisco—and the latter route can take freight through with the same dispatch as it makes with passengers. F. W. R.

Marine and Miscellaneous Intelligence from the Isthmus.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ASPINWALL, Friday, Nov. 19, 1858.

The English mail-steamer *Medway* arrived last evening from San Juan del Norte, and reports the arrival there of the *Valorous* from New-York *via* Jamaica, with Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY on board. His family accompany him.

Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY will be here in a day or two, having determined to proceed to the scene of his labors in Nicaragua and Costa Rica by way of Panama.

The *Leopard* had left for Jamaica, and the *Basilisk* for Vera Cruz, both ships very sickly.

The *Savannah* and *Jamestown* were at San Juan del Norte, and there was considerable sickness on board both ships—*intermittent* and *remittent* fevers.

I learn that the United States flag-ship *Roanoke* will not leave to-day, as was anticipated, for San Juan del Norte, but remain until after the arrival of the *Valorous,* expected daily, having Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY on board.

From San Juan I have received information that Colonel CHILDS will not send the passengers by the *Washington* across the Transit route, but would dispatch the *Washington* immediately to Aspinwall, having ordered the *Hermann* back to Panama from San Juan del Sur to meet them. You will learn by the *Illinois* that the *Hermann* sailed some days since for San Francisco direct.

A small market-boat of the United States ship *Saratoga* was swamped, this morning, when passing from the ship to the shore, and *three men drowned*—the cabin, wardroom and steerage stewards. This accident will delay the departure of the *Saratoga* for the Coast of Mexico until to-morrow.

It is understood that Flag-officer MCINTOSH will not leave this important point unprotected, and will, therefore, upon his arrival at San Juan del Norte, immediately dispatch the *Savannah* or *Jamestown* to Aspinwall. It is expected that the *Savannah* will, also, leave for the Coast of Mexico when a vessel arrives here from the United States to relieve her.

Ex-Governor JUSTO AROSEMENA, of Bogota, arrived here on the 16th inst. with his bride, (lately Miss LIVINGSTON, of New-York,) in the *Granada,* from New-Orleans. They visited, yesterday, by invitation, the *Roanoke,* and were received with marked attention by her officers. Just after leaving the ship, the flag of New-Granada was displayed from the foremast-head, and a handsome salute of fifteen guns fired in honor of the distinguished visitor. Señor AROSEMENA. Himself and bride expressed themselves delighted with their visit to this noble ship and for the marked courtesies extended to them by her officers.

The store-ship *Relief* will leave in a few days for New-York—about ten days hence.

Yours, very truly.

MEXICO.

Advantages Gained by La Llave.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

We have received copies of the Vera Cruz *Progreso* to the 11th inst. inclusive, and of the Oaxaca *Democracia* of the 28th ult. The notable thing that we perceive in the latter is an advertisement of the *Quaker City* and the Tehuantepec route, giving notice that she will leave Minatitlan twice a month, the 2d and the 17th, for New-Orleans. One of the Company's steamers, it adds, will leave Suchil once a week for Minatitlan. The fare from Suchil to Minatitlan is $10; that from Minatitlan to New-Orleans, $75. Mr. U. S. Consul C. R. WEBSTER publishes the advertisement as agent of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company.

In the *Progreso* of the 11th, we find a long account of an engagement between a body of forces under Gen. LA LLAVE, at Tengonapam, and a body of ECHEAGARAY's troops, who were endeavoring to effect an advance towards Vera Cruz, by way of San Salvador. The column of Constitutionalist forces, under Comandant CAMANCHE, who had been posted to meet them, very rapidly defeated them, killing and wounding several, who were abandoned. They retreated to a position about a quarter of a league off, and there opened a fire of artillery on the Constitutionalist forces, but without any effect. They soon stayed this, and then endeavored to penetrate by way of Calvario, but coming out near that point about 4 P. M., they found that it had already been occupied by CAMANCHE, who at once charged upon them, and after a close and desperate encounter of half an hour, again beat them back, with some killed and wounded, a portion of them were also abandoned. They then retreated to Tengonapam, which CAMACHE had abandoned after the previous engagement, for strategetic reasons. LA LLAVE the same night dispatched a force to take possession of a hill to the right of that point, with instructions to commence a fire on them as soon as day should break. This was done, and the Zulouistas thinking themselves flanked, commenced a hurried retreat, leaving behind them a portion of their recently killed beeves, and the body of a man whom they had inveigled near by cries of "Libertad," and then assassinated, horribly mutilating him with edged weapons and with fire arms. This, however, was the only life lost on the part of the Constitutionalists. They were commanded, it seems, by ECHEAGARAY and NEGRETE. The former retired to La Hoya, NEGRETE towards Jalapa.

Accounts from Monterey are published, but apparently no later than have already been received here, announcing that VIDAURRI was energetically preparing for new movements against MIRAMON, and was full of confidence. He had issued an address in which he stated that the loss he had sustained was not so great as had been supposed, and especially, that the loss of life was but small.

Accounts from the camp of Sr. D. ANGEL ALBINO CORSO state that the Governor of Chiapas had taken two of the pieces taken from the *Guerrero,* mounted them, and sent them to the Constitutionalist forces besieging Tabasco.

The suit of Laura Keene against Mr. Wheatley, of the Arch-street Theatre in Philadelphia, for infringement of the copyright of Tom Taylor's comedy of "Our American Cousin," is pending before the United States District Court, Philadelphia. The defence produced as a witness Mrs. Martha Chapman, late Mrs. J. S. Silsbee, who testified that the same play, under the same name, was produced in London in 1852, having been written for Mr. Silsbee by Tom Taylor.

City Defalcations Again—Reply to Mr.—Oakley's Reply.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter of Mr. WALTER OAKLEY, published in your issue of this date, may appear to his own mind a very ingenious reply, but in my view of the matter is nothing better than an evasion. To the $70,527 80 collected by him, as Deputy Collector, and not paid over to the City Chamberlain, he makes not even a remote allusion; he does not so much as *aver,* and much less prove, that he has paid this amount to Collector TAYLOR, nor does he state that he holds Collector TAYLOR's receipts therefor.

Mr. OAKLEY attempts to argue for himself in the following question:

"Now I ask what would be thought of the prudence of a 'commission merchant,' should he pay to his principal the large amount of money I have mentioned, take receipts for the same, and then turn round and give to his *creditor* the very receipts in question, thus depriving himself of the only means in his power of showing that he had ever paid him a single dollar?"

The sophistry of this argument is apparent in the italicized word. Mr. OAKLEY's unhappy "creditor," in this case, is the City of New-York, and not the official Collector of Assessments, and still less the individual, Mr. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR. To make his attempted position worth a button, it should have been Mr. TAYLOR to whom he refused to surrender his receipts. A commercial jury would find no difficulty in rendering a verdict on such a state of facts.

Suppose that you, Mr. Editor, should employ a General City Collector of subscriptions for your paper, with instructions to him to employ three subordinates, who should each be given a particular district for collecting in. You suddenly find that there is a discrepancy of $204,265 21 between the amounts collected by those three men from your subscribers and the amount paid over to you by your General Collector. You go farther, and find the exact amounts collected by each of the three. The books of your General Collector are open to you, and fail to show that the sums in arrear have been paid over to him; and on asking for the receipt books of his deputies, you are made aware that two of them have been removed from your office, and are willfully witheld. *Witheld,* be it remarked, not from the General Collector, who might have an interest in suppressing or falsifying them, but from you, who are the real "creditor" and only anxious to discover where the responsibility of the defalcation properly rests. Even granting that Mr. OAKLEY is entitled to retain his receipts, what objection could he urge to merely showing them to the Street Commissioner as proofs of official integrity. A certified copy, perhaps, might go far to relieve Mr. OAKLEY's character, if things be as he says.

As to any private understanding with the late Street Commissioner, Mr. OAKLEY fails to produce any evidence in support of his assertions; while the official reports of Mr. EDWARD COOPER stand on record to the effect that these receipt-books were, in his opinion, illegally removed in the first place, and illegally withheld after due requisition had been made for them. We have Mr. COOPER's strong affirmative action in condemnation of Mr. OAKLEY's course, on the one hand—while on the other is Mr. OAKLEY's negative assertion that Mr. COOPER, privately, would be found not to disapprove such conduct.

Messrs. LIBBY, SHERWOOD and TAYLOR are silent on the subject, but their silence is not more injurious than such a lame attempt at subterfuge. There are many others with the writer who regret that WALTER OAKLEY has not been able to furnish a better explanation. Again I subscribe myself,

ONE OF THE BADLY BLED.

Card From Mr. Edward Cooper in Reply to Mr. Walter Oakley's Statements.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I observe in a card of Mr. WALTER OAKLEY the following statement:

"Had your correspondent called upon Street-Commissioner COOPER, he would have ascertained that I have long since given him an account of all money paid by me to the City, with a promise that at any time it was required my receipt-book should be forthcoming, I holding it simply for my own protection; and with this view of the case Mr. COOPER seemed fully to coincide with myself."

Now the facts are, that in reply to an official demand to render a statement of his accounts as Deputy Collector of Assessments and to pay over the balance due to the City, Mr. OAKLEY called at the Street Commissioner's office about a month since and stated that he would at once examine his accounts as made out by the Street Department, and would produce his receipt-book for all payments made by him to the Collector of assessments in order that his accounts might be finally settled, and that he would pay to the City any balance that was due from him. He had not, at the time I resigned the office of Street Commissioner, settled his accounts or rendered any statement of them except a memorandum of the total amount that (he said) he had paid to the Collector, without producing his receipt book to verify the same.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD COOPER.

Appeal for the Children's Aid Society.

As the Winter approaches, the labors and expenses of our Society increase, while the depression of business keeps from us many of our usual contributions. In view of the general nature of our work, and its manifest public advantage, we feel we have the right to ask the public boldly for support. It is well known that our great object is to aid the poor or vagabond children of the City.

Those who now give indiscriminate charity to children in the street must constantly feel that their money may be at once misused by intemperate and lazy parents, or that it may not tend to the lasting benefit of the child.

We desire our office to be the almoner for all such, and would be glad to have all poor or houseless children sent to us, or their addresses, that our visitors may ascertain their real condition.

Our plan of aiding these children is well known. We seek first to place the poor or vagrant children in *good homes* in the country. During the past year we have sent out some 900 to places in the Northern and Western States. Since the Society was commenced, about 4,000 have been thus placed, from most of whom excellent accounts are received.

We open *lodging-houses* for them. Our Lodging-house for homeless boys (No. 128 Fulton-street) has given, the last year, 15,000 lodgings to 3,331 boys. The Lodging-house for girls (No. 181 Cherry-street) has received several hundred.

We aid in sustaining five *Industrial Schools,* with some 600 scholars, employing for the purpose of finding out poor children for these schools and for the country some six or eight salaried visitors of experience and capacity.

We have a school for poor Italian organ grinders and peddling children, containing from 60 to 100 pupils, under charge of an able teacher.

All these various enterprises are carried on necessarily with much expense, and the public will certainly not be willing that the children of crime or poverty should be neglected by us now at the very commencement of Winter.

We have always been met promptly in our calls upon the public, and we do not fear now that this important work shall be suffered to grow weak for want of means.

All contributions of clothing may be sent to the office of the "Children's Aid Society," No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

Subscriptions or donations may be sent either to the office or any of the undersigned.

JOHN L. MASON, President,
Trinity Buildings.
T. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,
Metropolitan Bank.
C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

Who Should We Vote for for Comptroller?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the electors of this City could be induced to throw aside party ties at our purely local elections, and give their votes to the *best* man, our City moneychest would most certainly, on the 1st day of January next, pass into the hands of STEPHEN P. ROGERS. But I fear the *prestige* of Old Tammany Hall will be pressed into the service for GEORGE H. PURSER, and although it is well-known that Mr. PURSER nominated himself for this office over one year ago, that the people have had no voice in Tammany Hall for the last five years, and that the one-man power has reigned supreme, still he will have followers who will insult us by the cry of "Regular nominations." "Regular" is a *misnomer* as here applied—an insult to the common understanding of every man. I have been a faithful Democrat for the last thirty years, and have obeyed its behests, but I feel that on the present occasion I shall have no qualms of conscience by giving my vote and hearty support to Mr. RUSSELL. I have known Mr. RUSSELL intimately for the last fifteen years, and I say, without the fear of contradiction, that he is the very best man for the office of Comptroller of this City, that this City, this State, or this whole country can produce. If elected he would need no lawyer to stand behind him to inform him of his powers and duties: no mathematician or arithmetician to instruct him in the details and accounts upon the great ledgers of the City. He possesses a thorough practical knowledge of all the requirements for this important office, and he would do more to relieve the tax-payers of this City than all the other candidates could do if there combined ability were concentrated in one person. A DEMOCRAT.

"Association of Clerks."

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I inclose $3 for the relief of "Poor Book-keeper," and heartily respond to the suggestion of "F," in your issue of to-day, that an association be organized for the benefit of those who may be placed in the unfortunate position of "Poor Book-keeper."

There are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of clerks and others, who do not give to any society, for the reason that their means are limited and they do not feel able to give amounts from time to time that they deem would be most acceptable; in other words, their inclinations are beyond their means, and they do not like to offer any sum less than from one to five dollars. Now, if an association was organized where each person could contribute from five to ten cents cents per week, it seems to me that great benefit might be done at a very slight cost to each contributor; there are many who could afford to, and would undoubtedly give more, and it could in time be made a permanent fund, and if properly managed, one of the best associations with which our City could be blessed.

If five hundred contributors, at 10 cents each per week, could be obtained, this would give $2,600 per year, and I am satisfied that a much larger number will respond if the matter can be thoroughly brought to public notice. Respectfully, W.

Douglas in Missouri.

HE IS SERENADED BY HIS FRIENDS AND MAKES A SPEECH ABOUT SOVEREIGNTY AND EXPANSION.

Senator DOUGLAS was serenaded at St. Louis on his way down the Mississippi, and made a speech which is thus sketched by the St. Louis *Democrat:*

"It was grateful to him on coming to St. Louis to know that his public career was appreciated both by the people of this city and the State of Missouri. He appreciated this expression of their sympathy after having just come out of a terrible strife with Abolitionism and every other ism. In Illinois, Democracy has given this monster, Abolitionism, its death-blow. Democracy was in the ascendency in Illinois as it always had been. In some of the free states Abolitionism had been permitted to triumph for a while, but you may set it down as a fact, said Mr. DOUGLAS, that Illinois is always faithful. It was a matter of pride to him that this Democracy in Illinois was the same as in other States. These same glorious principles are the same in Illinois as in Missouri, in New-York as in Kentucky, in Louisiana as in Massachusetts. These doctrines are believed in, because they are national, and not sectional. In Illinois, the fearful and false heresy had been proclaimed that this Union could not endure half-slave and half-free. In New-York, SEWARD had uttered the same falsehood, which he copied from LINCOLN. That falsehood had been hurled back with terrible force upon those that uttered it, and the recent triumphs of the Democracy had shown that the people were the best judges of that matter. He advised his friends not to rejoice over the misfortunes of a fallen foe, but to rejoice that the glorious principles of Popular Sovereignty had been triumphant. In Illinois, this doctrine of Popular Sovereignty is regarded as the supreme law. It is acknowledged that each State is sovereign, and has a right to pursue with equal vigor, whatever course she may deem best.

Our fathers, said Mr. DOUGLAS, made both Free and Slave States, and designed that they should remain so, if the people should so choose. Let any State attend to its own affairs, and it will be prosperous and happy. If you, here in Missouri, will take care of your own negroes, and mind your own business, you will be at peace with the whole world. You have a right to have Slavery if you wish it, or not to have it, just as you please. In Illinois the people tried it for twelve years, when it was a Territory, and they became satisfied that they could make more money without it, and so they decided not to have it longer. In Missouri the people could also do as they pleased. Their duty was pointed out to them by the Constitution. If the doctrine of State Rights is carried out, and we take the Constitution for our guide, there is no reason why each State cannot be friendly with the others. There was no reason, he thought, why we could not all be friends together, and labor for the promotion of our country's good. Our political confederacy was susceptible of improvement and EXPANSION. *If this doctrine of Popular Sovereignty is carried out, we can add new territory and make new States without any difficulty. We can add to our possessions* MEXICO AND CUBA, *and all the territory adjacent.* "It is the mission of the Democracy to expand," said he. If other territory is required and demanded, *he was willing to take it into the Union.* This cannot well be done unless Congress shall leave the people of those territories and countries to decide for themselves what they wish to do. The Democratic Party has a mission to perform.

It has a past history to look back upon, and it is the only party that has a glorious past behind it and a bright future before it; it is the only historical party now in the country. It was for the Democratic party to transmit to posterity the principles they are now advocating. Mr. DOUGLAS remarked again, in concluding, that he was very grateful for this expression of sympathy on the part of his fellow-citizens. He had just come out of a contest, the dangerous elements of which threatened the peace and perpetuity of the Union. He was gratified to know that patriotism was still burning in the breasts of the people. Wherever he went he found national sentiments prevailing. Mr. DOUGLAS closed his remarks by exhorting his friends to be faithful to the principles of Democracy. If they should firmly contend for these principles against sectionalism, he thought they would see the country peaceful and prosperous.

CHICAGO ADDS A CHAPTER TO A COMPLICATED NEW-YORK SCANDAL CASE.—The New-York papers have published the particulars of a remarkable scandal case, now pending before the Surrogate, (a condensed account of which we have also published,) of a young man named PATCHIN marrying an Irish girl, who, on her husband's death, claimed his property—some $30,000; of a Mrs. DEVIN, PATCHIN's stepmother, putting in a counter claim, on the ground that PATCHIN had not been legally married to the Irish girl; and of the fact, finally, that the young man's father, Mr. PATCHIN, was her third husband, and that she was his former hired girl; and that, on the death of PATCHIN, senior, she married a Mr. DEVIN, being her fourth husband, who has also since died, leaving her the forlorn widow of four husbands. The charge that the Irish girl, now the widow of young PATCHIN, was not regularly married to him, is generally supposed to be a "trumped up" matter on the part of the *old* widow for the purpose of getting possession of the $30,000, which of right falls to the *young* widow.

We thus recapitulate these circumstances for the purpose of adding a short chapter to this mysterious and complicated affair, which has just come into our possession. Mr. DEVIN, fourth husband of the *old* widow, was formerly a resident of Chicago. In 1849 he was in the pawnbroker business here, and, closing up his shop, went to New-York, and married the then Mrs. PATCHIN. He was *not* her "coachman," as the New-York papers state, at the time he married her. Last year some time he left New-York and returned to the West, and opened a silk-trimming store in Peoria, and on the 14th of March last, while on a visit to his city, was taken ill and died.

The City Sexton took charge of the dead body placed it in the Chicago Cemethry vault, wrote to his widow in New York, asking what disposition he should make of the corpse of her husband, and inclosing a bill of $53, for funeral and other expenses. The widow of four husbands failed to respond, refuses to this day to pay the $53 aforesaid, and the body of her fourth husband still lies unburied in the vault of the Chicago Cemetery.

We would respectfully suggest to the Surrogate of New-York to see that this "forlorn" widow shall first pay the funeral expenses of her fourth husband and bury his dead body, before her claim upon the property of her *third husband* be allowed. She must be a heartless creature, and evidently just fit for such a mean piece of business as this attempt to cheat a poor *young* widow out of her dowry.—*Chicago Journal, Nov.* 23.

Bishop Delancy, of the Diocese of Western New-York, (Episcopal,) has issued a farewell letter to the clergy, previous to his departure for Europe. He makes the following statement of the condition of the Church: "Notwithstanding the heavy and exhausting drafts made upon us, both of the clergy and laity, the communicants have increased from 3,218 in the year 1839, to 10,551 in 1858. I have admitted for the diocese 125 candidates for orders, ordained seventy deacons and one hundred and nine priests, consecrated sixty churches, and transferred to other dioceses more clergymen than all I have ordained to the deaconate and priesthood."

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Nov. 29.

Before Judge Nelson.

THE SLAVER RAIDER—INTERESTING TESTIMONY—JUDGE NELSON'S CHARGE—VERDICT.

The testimony in the case of the crew of the ship *Haidee* given this morning was of more interest than heretofore. At the opening of the Court, Mr. Joachimssen, the prisoners' counsel, called

J. A. De Abranches, who testified—I am a merchant of the firm of Abranches, Almerda & Co., doing business in this City; I knew the *Haidee;* my wife owned her about eighteen months ago, but does not now; she sold her in December, 1857, to Mr. Sanchez y Dolz.

Cross-examined—I have been six years in this country, and was naturalized last September; I am an importer; I have two ships on the coast of Africa now; my wife is an American citizen, I believe; she is an American lady; I married her in New-York.

Jacob B. Wood, called—I am a notary public and Custom-house broker; I knew the *Haidee* when she was owned by Bucklin & Crane; Marston was master of her, and sold her to Georgia de Abranches in February, 1857, for $22,000; he had a power of attorney to sell.

[The records of the bills of sale of the vessel at the Custom-house to Mrs. Abranches, and by her to Dolz, were put in evidence.]

Mr. Abranches, recalled—My wife paid $22,000 for the *Haidee;* she received $20,000 from Dolz for her, in his notes, which have been paid; I did her business as my wife's agent; while she owned her, the *Haidee* went to Portugal, and thence to Brazil, and brought back a cargo of coffee; Mr. Dolz is in Court.

The prosecution then called—

Cornelio Sanchez y Dolz, who testified—I bought the *Haidee* of Georgia de Abranches; I am a naturalized citizen, and have been in the country about 25 years.

[His certificate was then produced, showing that he was naturalized by the U. S. District Court for Louisiana.]

Cross-examined—I am not still the owner of the vessel.

Q.—Did you sell her? A.—No sir, I authorized her to be sold; I gave a power of attorney to Mr. Botilho, who went a passenger in the vessel.

Q.—Do you know whether she was sold? A.—I do not.

Q.—Have you received the price of her since she sailed? A.—I have not; before she sailed I received my notes that I gave for her; Botilho handed me a letter, and in the letter I found my notes; I gave him a power of attorney to sell the vessel, either at Cadiz or Alicante, where is an American Consul; I gave him this power just as the vessel sailed. I never heard of her afterwards.

Q.—Did Botilho pay for the outfit of the vessel? A.—He paid me my commissions for purchasing the vessel and transacting the business; I bought the vessel on my own account; there was no agreement between me and Botilho as to her purchase; he could not have anything to do with her except at my option; I gave bonds to the Custom-House for the return of the register; I heard bad reports about Botilho after the vessel sailed, and I wrote to the captain, telling him not to obey Botilho's orders, but to put the vessel up for a port at the United States; I got no answer.

The Court inquired closely of the witness what he meant by Botilho's paying him his commissions, but could not get any very clear account of the reason of it. The witness said that Botilho agreed to pay him 2½ per cent. commission, but he did not buy the vessel for Botilho, nor under any agreement with him. He said, also, that the cargo belonged to several shippers, and that his commissions were paid before the vessel went to sea.

The testimony being closed, Judge NELSON said to the District-Attorney, that he hardly thought it was a case in which a conviction ought to be pressed. Mr. Sedgwick said he was in the hands of the Court, but he thought the case ought to go to the Jury on the question of ownership.

Neither counsel desired to address the Jury, and the Judge proceeded to submit the case to them in the following words:

The indictment, gentlemen of the Jury, as you have already learned, is under a section of an act of Congress, passed May 15, 1820. It provides that any citizen of the United States, being of the crew or ship's company of any foreign ship or vessel engaged in the Slave-trade, or any person whoever being of the crew or ship's company of any ship or vessel owned in whole or in part, or navigated for or on behalf of any citizen of the United States, who shall forcibly confine or take or aid and abet in taking and confining on board any negro, mulatto, &c., &c., shall be punished.

Now it will be seen that in order to constitute an offence within these provisions of the act, one of two things must appear: either that the persons charged with the crime are citizens of the United States, and were such at the time they were engaged in the transaction, or if not—if foreigners, then that the vessel in which they served, and which was engaged in the Slave-trade, was owned in whole or in part by citizens of the United States, or was navigated or engaged in the trade in behalf of, or for the benefit of, citizens of the United States. Now it is admitted, or at least there is no question made on that branch of the case, that the prisoners are foreigners. They are Portuguese or Italians, and hence the case comes down to the question whether or not the vessel at the time of this transaction, was owned by, or navigated on behalf of, a citizen of the United States. As in respects every other fact required to constitute the grevious crime proscribed by this Act of Congress, and charged upon the prisoners at the bar, there is no serious controversy. It comes down to the question of the ownership of the vessel; and this is a question which must be decided upon the evidence in the case. The offence is a grave one, and, as far as the punishment is concerned—as far as the nature of it is concerned—It is a crime of the highest degree, punishable by death; and hence it is the duty of the Government, in so serious a charge and offence, to make out, with all reasonable clearness and satisfaction, the facts constituting it. Now, as to ownership, it is not denied that the *Haidee* was built in the United States, by American citizens, and was originally an American vessel. She passed from the original owners, either mediately or immediately, to Mrs. Abranches, who became the owner in February, 1857, as testified by her husband. She owned the vessel nearly a year, during which she and her husband received the benefit of the freight derived from her navigation. In January, 1858, the ship was sold by Mrs. Abranches to Sanchez y Dolz for $20,000. This brought the title of the vessel into the hands of a citizen of the United States. Though a foreigner, he had been naturalized in New-Orleans, and hence was a citizen within the Act. He states that previous to the time, or about the time that the vessel sailed from this port, he authorized Botilho to sell her.—gave him, he says, a power of attorney to sell her. He also states that Botilho paid him a commission for purchasing the vessel from Mrs. Abranches, and before the vessel sailed he received his pay for her by the surrender of the notes which he had given for the purchase. The case, therefore, as far as Dolz and his property is concerned, stands upon this ground: He authorized Botilho to sell the vessel, and received his pay for her before she left this port; and the subsequent history of her has appeared before you on this trial. Now the question comes down to this, was Dolz the owner of this vessel at the time she was engaged in the commission of this crime? If he was not, then there is no evidence before you that her owner was a citizen of the United States. The evidence is that Botilho acted as owner of the vessel throughout the whole of this infamous transaction down to the landing at Cardenas. He controlled her and managed her, and he had, by the surrender of Dolz's notes, paid the consideration for her; and if, on the weight of the evidence, the title was in him,

Jobs, at 11½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in good demand, at steady rates. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $9@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $11 50@$12 for extra do.; $6@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6@$7 for do., Prime, ₱ bbl; Prime Mess Beef, $18@$19 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in request at 12c.@18c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 7½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 350 tcs., in lots, at $3@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at unchanged prices. Sales, to-day, 100 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾c.; 270 hhds. Cuba at 6¾c.@7¾c.; and 600 boxes Havana at 7c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs. Prime at 10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at 24c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements embraced 50 tons Oil-cake at 16s. 3d. For London, 80 bbls. Pot Ashes at 25s.; 100 tcs. Beef at 5s.; with 10 tons and 100 bags Clover Seed, at 35s. For Bremen, 90 bales Cotton at ¾c. ₱ lb.; and 50 tons Dead Weight at 25s.

(Advertisement.)

The Approaching Charter Election—Where is the Republican Party Drifting?

A Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, describes the Republican Party as the most skillful party ever formed in this country. Without endorsing the remark in all its bearings, it is certainly not too much to say that nearly all the managing ability of the party comes from the old school Democracy. In this State, the old Democratic strongholds are the present Republican strongholds. But the management of the Republicans in this quarter is calculated to alienate this source of strength; and while mere politicians may be puzzling their brains as to the future of all parties, the old-fashioned Silas Wright Democrats, who now find themselves in the Republican Party, may well pause to inquire whether they have not been put under the ban by Horace Greeley and the coterie of fossil Whigs who revolve around the *Tribune*, threatening them with the necessity of seeking other affiliations. Before we proceed further, let us look where the Republican majorities have come from at the late State election:

Counties.	Maj. for Polk in 1844.	Maj. for Morgan in 1858.	Counties.	Maj. for Polk in 1844.	Maj. for Morgan in 1858.
Cayuga	200	3100	Oneida	730	2200
Cortland	400	1040	Onego	1200	940
Columbia	370	480	Tioga	540	200
Suffolk	300	37	Chenango	270	900
Delaware	1140	1000	Madison	140	2060
Clinton	300	300	Oswego	600	1600
Warren	400	300	Onondaga	400	2130
Montgomery	430	880	Tompkins	160	1430
Lewis	130	1000	Yates	100	1300
St. Lawrence	1200	2000	Wayne	160	2100
Jefferson	700	2300	Steuben	1100	1820
Total				12,250	31,797

Here we have it; 22 counties which gave James K. Polk over 12,000 majority in 1844, carrying the State for him and electing him, now give over 31,000 majority for Mr. Morgan, and electing him to be Governor.

The balance of the State, which in 1844 gave 7,003 majority for Clay, now gives 14,000 majority for Parker.

It will scarcely be credited after this exhibit, that Republicans in this quarter, with Whig antecedents, attempt to exclude those of Democratic antecedents from all the honors and profits of party success. Governor King, so far as we know, has appointed but one Republican with Democratic antecedents to any important office—namely, Gen. Nye, as Police Commissioner, and this he seems to have repented, for it is well understood that he has zealously sought occasion for General Nye's removal. Look at the course of the *Tribune* and the Whig Republicans with reference to the candidates for Congress. Whenever a Republican convention agreed upon a candidate with Democratic antecedents, the *Tribune* set at work and drove him from the field in favor of a "fishy" Know-Nothing. The withdrawal of General Cooke in the First District, and Aug. F. Dow in the Seventh, are cases in point, and in both instances the Republicans have been badly sold.

In this City, after being carefully excluded from the offices of Harbor Master, Port Warden, &c., with but one member of the Police Commission, the Republicans with Democratic antecedents were generously awarded one place on the Union county ticket—that of Supervisor, which is without pay or patronage. They were given to understand that this inequality would be remedied at the charter election—but what do we see? The candidates for Comptroller and Governor of the Almshouse are old fossil Whigs of the rankest sort. The candidate for Comptroller, in particular, is a broken-down Whig Party hack, who has no conception of the genius and objects of the Republican Party. Those who assisted in organizing the Republican Party in this City will recollect the untiring opposition which Robert T. Haws and his fellow-fossils gave to the movement. It was only when he wished to use the Republican Party, that he gave it countenance. In addition to the insult offered to the "live" portion of the Republican Party in the nomination of Haws and Breuninghausen, the same policy which dictated their nomination was pursued with reference to the smallest offices. Look at the candidates for Aldermen, Councilmen, &c. Old fossil Whiggery crops out everywhere.

Now this course of proceeding must be regarded as highly dangerous to the prosperity of the Republican Party. These old Whigs, unable to revive the Whig Party, will drag down the Republicans to the same short-sighted, temporizing expedients which proved fatal to the Whigs. It becomes, then, important that this rule in the party should be brought to an end at once. How shall it be done? No means promise a more effectual result than letting these fossil Whig nominations go by default.

That a large number of Republicans, of Whig as well as Democratic antecedents, will pursue this course, we are well assured. But let us say to all such that they have a positive as well as negative duty to perform in this matter. They cannot, as good citizens, abstain from voting, and the necessity of defeating the nominee of Tammany Hall, for Comptroller, is, we hope, apparent. The Republicans have been outrageously swindled, in the election of Mayor Tieman, and it is of the last importance to the Republican Party that his followers should be prevented from obtaining the entire control of the City Government. It can only be prevented by the defeat of Mr. Purser. The Republican Party has not, of course, any sympathy between contending factions of the Democratic Party; but, as they assisted the friends of Mayor Tieman against the then ruling interest in that party, they should be prompt to prevent the interest which they assisted in rising, becoming in its turn absolute. It appears plain, then, from the review which we have given the subject, that party expediency demands the support by the Republicans of the Anti-Tammany candidate for Comptroller, Mr. Stephen P. Russell. Neither of the three candidates has any practical sympathy with the Republican Party; and, among them all, the antecedents of Mr. Russell are the most favorable—commending him, especially, to the old-style Democrats, whatever may be their present affiliations. He was the friend, supporter and follower of Silas Wright. He is much the best qualified candidate of the three, and is entirely free from the imputation of being a party hack—his reputation rests solely on his ability as a business and commercial lawyer. The impudence of fossil Whigs towards the Republicans with Democratic antecedents, can be signally rebuked by refusing to vote for Mr. Haws, but more effectually done by voting for Mr. Russell.—*New-York Courier.*

LECTURES.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY,
Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.

The Third Lecture in the Annual Course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock, by George W. Curtis. Subject—*Education and Democracy.*

Tickets, 25 cents each; will be sold at the door. Members' Tickets for the Course, (twelve lectures,) $2 each, are for sale at the Library.

CHAS. S. FARLEY, Chairman Lecture Com.

N. B.—The Fourth Lecture in the Course will be delivered by Bayard Taylor, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.

LECTURE.—THE REV. A. G. McAULEY, OF Philadelphia, will deliver a lecture THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Subject—*Society.* Admission free. A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman of the Thirteenth District,
CHARLES WILLMOT.

PEOPLE'S AND TAX PAYERS' CANDIDATE.
For Alderman, Fifth District.
JAMES WEBB.

ELECTORS OF THE NINTH WARD—IN favor of honest measures and honest men, will meet at Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1858, to ratify the nominations of the following candidates: For Alderman VIth District—JOHN H. BRADY. For Alderman VIIth District—GEORGE STARR. For School Commissioner—JAMES W. FARR. For School Inspector—AUGUSTUS F. DOW. For Constables—IRA C. PIERSON, CONRAD ROUWSE. For School Trustees—CHAS. T. EVANS, J. H. TOWNSEND. The following eminent speakers will address the meeting: Jos. Hoxie, Esq., Gen. Jos. W. Nye, Isaac Dayton, Esq., Solomon L. Hull, Esq., Chauncey Shaffer, Esq.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEWART'S COUGH CANDY.

The best cough candy ever made. For coughs and colds, and all affections of the throat and lungs, it has no equal. Wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., OLCOTT & McKESSON, W. W. THAYER, and by all druggists in the U. S. Manufactured by STEWART & CO., 416 Pearl-st., N. Y.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIERSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!
A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!
THE GRAHAM SEWER FOR $5.
Office No. 386 Broadway.

CARD ENGRAVING.—AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING CARDS, &c.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Bronzing, corner Duane-st. Established in 1840. Orders by mail solicited.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LADIES' CHATELAINES, MAINTENONS, Lecontines and other kinds of Chains for Watches—new and beautiful styles—for sale by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS—A very large assortment, for sale by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

SCARF PINS FOR GENTLEMEN—RICH Styles, for sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE LAST NIGHT.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 8,
Positively the last night of
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
when will be given Mozart's famous Opera of
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.
(The Marriage of Figaro.)

Piccolomini.....as.....Susannah
Carl Formes.....as.....Figaro

of which roles they are acknowledged to be the greatest living representatives. The other roles by Mlle. GHIONI, Mad. BARKEL, FLORENZA, PERRING, WEINLICH, MULLER. Conductor CARL ANSCHUTZ.

The sale of seats and private boxes for Piccolomini's last appearance commences this morning.

Special Notice.—By general request, a portion of the new private boxes will be for sale at the Wall st. ticket office. The balance will remain for sale at the Academy.

ON FRIDAY, Dec. 3,
First appearance in America of
MLLE. POINSOT,
Principal dramatic prima donna from the Grand Opera in Paris, who will make her début in the great rôle of
VALENTINE IN THE HUGUENOTS.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The début of this great artist is one of great importance to the Director. The part of Valentine, which she has sung during the last four years at the Grand Opera in Paris—the Opera House for which the HUGUENOTS was expressly composed—is considered to be her leading rôle; and her début had to be necessarily delayed, until this opera, with its new cast, could be brought out.

Mlle. Poinsot is a soprano in the full sense of the word—possessing a fresh and extremely sonorous voice. She is young, and of commanding appearance; and from the fact that, according to the custom of the Paris Grand Opera, Meyerbeer's consent has always to be obtained before an artist is permitted to assume such important rôles in his works as Valentine in the "Huguenots" and Alice in "Robert le Diable," and that this consent was given in the most flattering manner, it may be argued that Mlle. Poinsot is justly entitled to the undivided attention of the American public.

THE CAST OF THE HUGUENOTS
will be found to be infinitely superior to that of the last season. The three great female parts will be sung by MLLE. POINSOT, MME. LABORDE, MLLE. GHIONI
The male rôles by
FLORENZA, TAMARO, WEINLICH, COLETTI, PIKANESES, DUBREUIL, BARRATINI and CARL FORMES,
who will resume his great part of Marcel.
THE BALLET
will be numerously represented, and will be headed by MLLE. SOTO.
THE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
will compose the same strength of talent as last season.

Particular attention is called to the rôle of the Queen, which will be sung by
MADAME LABORDE,
with whom it is a favorite rôle, and will thus be restored to its original importance.

On SATURDAY, last night of the season and last night of THE HUGUENOTS.

The HUGUENOTS can, on no account whatever, be given more than twice, on account of the departure of the entire company.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY,
Opposite Bond-st.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.
In consequence of the great hit made by the celebrated satirical and political
AMERICAN COMEDY
EXTREMES,
pronounced by the unanimous verdict of the public the
GREATEST AMERICAN COMEDY
ever written, and nightly received with continuous
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER,
the management announces it for repetition
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
Mr. F. RICHINGS and
Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS,
will make their
THIRD JOINT APPEARANCE
in their original characters of
MARK MAYBERRY and Mrs. CROSBY.

In addition to these eminent artists, this highly successful native comedy will include in its cast the following array of
POPULAR COMEDIANS,
Generally established as New-York favorites.
Wayne Olwine, John Moore, Whiting, Delmon, Grace, H. C. Jordan, T. B. Baker and Ward.
Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. H. C. Jordan and Miss Annie Lonsdale.

In the course of the performance,
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS
will sing the three airs in which she has created so
PROFOUND A SENSATION.
And
LA PYRENEE QUADRILLE,
will be danced by Sixteen Ladies and Gentlemen.

A numerous and efficient Band will be under the conductorship of
E. MOLLENHAUER.

The entertainment will conclude with the eccentric farce of
SKETCHES IN INDIA,
supported by an admirable cast.
Stage Manager.....Mr. JOHN MOORE
Acting Manager.....Mr. WAYNE OLWINE

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 BROADWAY.
UNABATED SUCCESS
AND
SEVENTH WEEK
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1858, and
Every night during the week,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson.
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern.
Coyle, attorney-at-law.....Mr. Burnett.
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Couldock.
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters.
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene.
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells.
Augusta, Georgiana } her daughters } Miss Effie Germon. Mrs. Sothern.
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sarah Stevens.

To conclude with the celebrated Zoological sketch, entitled
TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.
Charles Beeswing.....Mr. Sothern.
Mr. Chili Chutnee.....Mr. Burnett.
Jacob Mutter.....Mr. Peters.
Arabella.....Miss Effie Germon.
Dolly Mutter, housemaid.....Miss Marion McCarthy.
With the song "Who'll have me?"

Balcony chairs may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge; 50 cents each
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock, precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¾.
Tickets 50 cents; children 25 cents. Family Circle; (entrance in Crosby-st.) 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5, Orchestra Seats, (secured,) $1.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov 30,
FORTHREE WEEKS ONLY,
THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY,
Under the direction of
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS
STRIKING EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT-ROPE,
By MARIETTA ZANFRETTA and others.
The amusing comic divertissement,
PUNCH,
OR, A DAY IN VENICE.
Punch (second time).....Young America
Mons. Mathieu, Mlle. Lina Windel and Miss Frances in new dances.
The comic and amusing pantomime,
HARLENE.
Ocquini.....Gabriel Ravel

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
MR. RANGER,
of European and American celebrity, is engaged, and will appear for the second time here as
SIR PETER TEAZLE,
in Sheridan's great Comedy of
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
The whole strength of the company will be included in the cast, it being the first performance of the comedy in this theatre for two years.

Genuine and Decided Success of the New Farce by JOHN BROUGHAM,
TAKE CARE OF LITTLE CHARLEY.
Characters by Mr. Brougham, Miss M. Gannon, Mrs. Sloan, Mr. C. Parsloe, Jr., and Miss Viola Plunkett.
It will be performed after the comedy.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 30,
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT CIRCUS.
The great American Jesters, Sam Lathrop and Antony Pastor.
Last appearance of the performing Elephants, Victoria and Albert, previous to their departure for California.
To conclude with a laughable afterpiece.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 30,
The performances will commence with
DRED; OR, THE DISMAL SWAMP.
To be succeeded by the musical burlesque of
MEDEA.
Concluding with the excellent drama of
THE BEAR HUNTERS.

ROBERT GOLDBECK'S CONCERT.
Dodworth's Rooms, No. 806 Broadway,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.
Miss HATTIE ANDEM, ERNEST PERRING, EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, WILLIAM MASON, CARL BERGNER, RICH. V. SCHMIDT, (Conductor,) Mr. GOLDBECK will play his new "Trio," (Piano, Violin and Violoncello) and Beethoven's grand Sonata Appassionata in F minor (op. 57.)

Tickets $1 each, to be had of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, Broadway, C. Breusing, Firth, Pond & Co., Schuberth & Co., No. 98 Spring-st., and at the door on the evening of the concert.
EACH TICKET WILL ADMIT TWO.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway,
Size of the picture, 16x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.

N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION
For the representation of agriculture, horticulture, commerce, invention, manufactures, mechanics, the sciences and fine arts,
AT NO. 620 BROADWAY.

The above spacious and elegant building, selected by the Board of Managers, is now open for the reception of articles for exhibition. Goods to be delivered at the Crosby-st. entrance, where the Reception Committee will be in attendance. The entry clerk will give receipts, tickets, &c. By order of the Board of Managers.
HENRY WINFIELD, Vice-President.
Aug. H. Wheeler, Secretary.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
To conclude with the much admired, new and original combination, entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT TABLEAUX.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BOSTON THEATRE TO BE LET.
From and after the 1st of March, with all the scenery, wardrobe and properties, for such length of time as may be agreed upon. Application to be made to the President and Directors of the Corporation.
JOHN E. LODGE, President.

RUBENS' CELEBRATED PAINTING OF "The Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World," is now on exhibition at the Gallery of W. SCHAWE, No. 629 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GALAXY OF JUVENILE GENIUS,
Well Known as the
ZAVISTOWSKI PANTOMIMIC-BALLET TROUPE,
Which is composed of upwards of
TWENTY BRILLIANT JUVENILE PERFORMERS,
Who certainly have no equal in public life, and whose beautiful, chaste, finished, and captivating entertainments
BEGGAR ALL COMMON DESCRIPTION,
in their excellence and perfection, will appear
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
and also,
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
In the charming little piece entitled
THE ALPINE MAID.
After which, the new Pantomime Ballet, arranged by Mons. Zavistowski,
THE MAY FESTIVAL;
Or,
PET OF THE VILLAGE.

Alice, the Pet.....The Infant Alice
Antoine, her Lover.....La Petite Emeline

In the course of the piece, a grand Pas de Deux, by Infant Alice, and La Petite Emeline; Pas d'Ensemble, by the Troupe; Pas de Comique, by Ferdinand; Pas de Fleurs, by the Troupe; Grand Pas de Cinque, and Grand Finale.

After which, a song, "The News Boy," by Master Fred, 8 years old. To conclude with
JAALOUSY IN THE KITCHEN,
OR, TOO MANY COOKS SPOIL THE BROTH.

The elegant and incomparable Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens with their living oddities and novelties; the Happy Family, Living Serpents, are all to be seen at the same time, without extra expense.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON,
THE YOUNG PORTUGUESE PIANIST,
will give his second
SOIREE MUSICALE,
AT DODWORTH'S ROOMS,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1858.
ARTHUR NAPOLEON will be assisted by Signora CAIROLI, Prima Donna,
Miss FANNIE STOCKTON, Soprano,
Mr. DENNETT, the young American Basso,
THEO. SCHALLEHN, Conductor.
PART FIRST.

1. Duetto, "Marino Faliero".....Donizetti
Signora CAIROLI and Mr. DENNETT.
2. Grand Fantasia, "Il Trovatore".....Kuhe
ARTHUR NAPOLEON.
3. Il Segno (a dream).....Bassini
Miss STOCKTON.
4. Romanza.....
Mr. DENNETT.
5. Fantasia, "I Puritani".....Herz
ARTHUR NAPOLEON.
6. Aria, "Attila".....Verdi
Signora CAIROLI
PART SECOND.
7. Duetto, "Capuletti and Montecchi".....Bellini
Signora CAIROLI and Miss STOCKTON.
8. { Andante de Lucia di Lammermoor. Arthur Napoleon / March de Nuit.....Gottschalk
ARTHUR NAPOLEON.
9. Comin' thro' the Rye.....Bishop
Miss FANNIE STOCKTON.
10. Aria, "Infelice, e tu credevi".....Ernani.....Verdi
Mr. DENNETT.
11. Aria, "Robert toi que j'aime".....Meyerbeer
Signora CAIROLI.
12. Grand Fantasia "L'Elixir d'Amore".....Thalberg
ARTHUR NAPOLEON.

Single Tickets.....$1
Tickets, admitting schools.....50 cents each.
Doors open at 7; Soiree commences at 8 o'clock.
Tickets may be had at Hall & Son's, C. Breusing's, Scharfenberg & Luis', Descombe's, and at the door.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.
COOPER INSTITUTE—ST. PAUL.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1858,
By general desire of those present on Thanksgiving Evening, and many who were unable to attend, and owing to the
FLATTERING RECEPTION
of this Oratorio on its first performance on that evening,
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION
will repeat Mendelssohn's sublime Oratorio,
SAINT PAUL,
on the same grand and liberal scale as on its first performance, combining the entire strength of the
CELEBRATED CHORUS OF THE UNION,
and a large and select orchestra from the
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Solos by
Madame ZIMMERMAN,
Miss MARY E. HAWLEY,
GEORGE SIMPSON,
CHARLES GUILMETTE.
G. WASHBOURN MORGAN.....Conductor.

Tickets, 50 cents each; can be purchased at the principal music stores in New-York and Brooklyn, and at the door on the evening of performance.

The members and subscribers will receive their tickets on application at the piano forte warerooms of Messrs. Judson & Munger, No. 722 Broadway.

Doors open at ½ o'clock. The performance will commence at 7½ precisely, and close as near 10 o'clock as possible, to accommodate those coming from the neighboring cities.

A CARD.
CICILIA FLORES has the honor of announcing that she will make her
FIRST APPEARANCE
In a Concert to be given on
THURSDAY Dec. 2, 1858,
on which occasion—by the kind permission of B. Ullman, Esq.—she will be assisted by
Sig. LORINI,
Sig. FLORENZA,
and other celebrated artists.
Full particulars in future announcements.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new Hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock, every evening at 8. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS 444 BROADWAY
below Grand-st. Open EVERY EVENING this week. THE MODEL TROUP OF THE WORLD. New Songs, Dances, Burlesques and the Dutch Drill, Bob Ridley, Miss Lucy at the soirée. Commence at 7½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE LIGHT-STREET SABBATH SCHOOL will take place at the Church, corner of Light and Varick sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1. Doors open at 7 o'clock; exercises commence at 7½. Admission, 25 cents; children, 13 cents. If stormy on that evening, it will take place the first fair evening thereafter. Will not be repeated.

REMINISCENCES OF THE HOLY LAND, by Prof. Howard Crosby, of the New-York University, with fine Dissolving Views, at the Chapel of St. Paul's Methodist Church, 4th-av., corner of 22d-st., on TUESDAY, Nov. 30, at 8 P. M. Admission, 50 cents. Children half price.

FAIR FOR THE HOUSE OF MERCY, New-York, under the charge of Mrs. RICHMOND, the first four days in December, in Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Refreshments at noon and during the evening.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE ANNIVERsary Festival of the St. Andrew's Society, of the State of New-York, will be celebrated on TUESDAY, Nov. 30 instant. The members will dine together at the Metropolitan Hotel, at 6 o'clock, and they are requested to assemble at 5 o'clock, for the transaction of the usual business. The following gentlemen were elected managers at the preparatory meeting on the 14th inst.:
Alex. McKenzie, No. 5 Pine-st.
William Paton, No. 341 Broadway.
Robert Gordon, No. 45 Exchange-place.
Moncrieff Mitchell, No. 78 Murray-st.
George Cruickshanks, No 69 Wall-st.
Allan Hay, No. 44 Broad-st.

Persons interested in the Society or its associations, and wishing to unite with their countrymen in celebrating the day, can procure tickets of any of the managers.
ROBT. DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New-York, will take place, at the Saint Nicholas Hotel, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, at 6 o'clock.

Members are respectfully requested to make early application for their tickets to either of the undersigned:
JOHN VAN BUREN, No. 9 Nassau-st.,
JAMES H. PINCKNEY, No. 8 Wall-st.,
AARON B. HAYS, North River Bank,
JOHN D. VAN BUREN, No. 245 Water-st.,
CHARLES ROOME, No. 4 Irving-place.
WM. H. JOHNSON, No. 37 Nassau-st.,
JOHN GROSHON, No. 73 6th-av., Stewards.

The Society will meet for the transaction of business at 5 o'clock P. M.

ABDUCTION OF THE CHILD OF MORTARA.—A general meeting of the Israelites of this City will be held at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1858, at 7 o'clock, to consider the above matter, and to take such action thereon as its importance demands. The friends of humanity, without distinction of creed, are invited to attend.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
ASHER KURSHEEDT, WILLIAM SELIGMAN,
SOL. J. JOSEPH,
BENJAMIN W. HART, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S COLLEGE.—THE FRIENDS OF this Institution will hold a meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at the Cooper Institute, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Among the gentlemen who have promised to address the meeting are the Rev. Drs. Tyng, Cheever, H. D. Smith and Absolom Peters, the Hon. W. C. Bryant, the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana; the Hon. Erastus Brooks, the Hon. James Humphrey, and the Hon. Horace Greeley. The public, ladies and gentlemen, are cordially invited to be present. Admission free.

NOTICE.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Union will hold a meeting on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, in their room, Clinton Hall, to discuss the most practicable work of charity in which the Union can engage. The public, and especially the members, are requested to attend
RICHARD WARREN, President.
F. Bonneau, Jr., Recording Secretary.

LADIES' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held in the Chapel of the New-York University, Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Ladies from every Evangelical church are cordially invited to attend and become acquainted with the objects of the association.
A. LUDLOW, Secretary.

P. J. DOWNEY GUARD.—A MEETING OF THE above Company will be held at the Washington Headquarters, Franklin-square (Mr. Hughes',) on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of
John Edwards, Secretary. JOHN WALKER, Capt.

CONFECTIONERY AT WHOLESALE.
Hodgkins' Knickerbocker Candy, 25 lb. boxes.
Rip Van Winkle Candy, 30 lb. boxes.
Rock Candy, (prime for retailing.)
Jujube Paste, (prime article.)
Gum Drops, &c., &c., &c.,
At the lowest cash prices.
These goods have been favorably and extensively known throughout the States during a period of over twenty-seven years. Their purity and wholesomeness may be relied on.
THOS. G. HODGKINS, Confectioner, No. 151 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty sts.

STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER OF 120-HORSE POWER FOR SALE CHEAP.—In perfect order; never used. Inquire of BALL, KNAPP & CO., No. 177 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

GREAT DISPLAY OF ELEGANT
WINTER CLOAKS,
LAST NOVELTIES of THE SEASON,
Our Stock of
PLAIN and RIBBED BEAVER, CASTOR and ESQUIMAUX
CLOTH CLOAKS
Has now reached the
CLIMAX OF SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.

Ladies will find in our Establishment an assortment of BEAVER CLOAKS in Style, Material and Quality to be seen in no other store in the City.

In consequence of our immense sales, we are enabled to present to the Public a selection of
OVER FIVE THOUSAND GARMENTS,
ALL ENTIRELY NEW,
None having been manufactured more than a few days.
The CLOAKS in our Establishment are
EXCLUSIVE IN STYLE,
UNIQUE IN MANUFACTURE, and
POPULAR IN PRICE.

We, therefore, solicit all who are interested freely to visit our extensive store-room, satisfied that the impression created by our unrivaled
DISPLAY OF CLOAKS
Will be of ADVANTAGE to our customers, as well as a source of popularity and profit to ourselves.

We have now prepared and shall offer,
On MONDAY, the 29th inst.,
A large quantity of
RICH LYONS VELVET SLEEVE CLOAKS,
With Crochet Berthas,
At from $30 to $40—each worth from $45 to $60.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

In consequence of numerous mistakes which have forced themselves on our notice, made by the Ladies who had desired to visit our Establishment, but been deceived by the similar OUTSIDE appearance of others, we are thus compelled publicly to announce that during the Winter months our Store is distinguished by the
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR
Exhibited in one of our Windows.
CHARLES STREET & CO.

AUCTION LOT OF FRENCH EMBROIDRRIES,
At No. 481 Broadway.
Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 29,
A large invoice of
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES PURCHASED AT the late AUCTION SALES,
and will be sold 40 per cent. less than
IMPORTER'S PRICES.
G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway.

CARPETINGS AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Superfine Ingrains.....at 70 cents per yard.
Three Ply.....at 95 cents per yard.
English Brussels.....at 90 cents per yard.
ALSO, RICH CARPETINGS,
Medallions, Velvets, Tapestry &c., and
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
Of Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Rods, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF THE ABOVE GOODS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
N. B.—NOVELTIES by every steamer.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer-st.

BROCHE SHAWLS, STELLA SHAWLS,
CASHMERE, PRINTED WOOL, PLAID and FIGURED WOOL SHAWLS, together with every other description of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CLOAKS, TALMAS AND CIRCULARS.
A full assortment of fashionable shapes, in every variety of material and trimmings,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 259 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BLANKETS.
C. G. HOOK,
Having purchased the entire stock of Dry Goods for cash from Mr. W. S. Bond, (who is retiring from business,) now offers 1,000 pairs of the best English and American Blankets at the cost of production. Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY.
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 29,
Auction lot of
RICH PARIS PRINTED DELAINES,
At 1s. 6d. per yard.

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5,000 RAGLANS AND CLOAKS, (Parisian Styles,) of different Fabrics
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From $4 to $8.
The Materials alone cost from $6 to $15.
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usually sold at 25 and 31 cents.
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from 50 cents to 75 cents per yard;
invoice cost from 75 cents to $1 15.
1,000 RICH BROCHE SHAWLS, (Long and Square,)
from $5 to $12;
original cost from $8 to $20.
LINENS AND DOMESTIC GOODS
of every description,
for housekeepers and others,
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ON MANUFACTURER'S COST.
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RIBBONS OF THE NEWEST STYLES,
At a great reduction in prices, from auction, at Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., (late W. S Bond.)
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CURTAIN MATERIALS.
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Offer to sell their entire stock of
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 30, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RAVELS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—TAKE CARE OF LITTLE CHARLEY.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—EXTREMES—SKETCHES IN INDIA.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SANDS, NATHAN'S & CO.'S CIRCUS.

BOWERY THEATRE—DEED—MEDEA—THE BEAR HUNTERS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIMIC TROUPE.

MINSTREL HALL—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, at 1 o'clock P. M., to go by railroad, and at 3, to go by steamboat.

The German Mail by the screw-steamship *Bavaria*, for Hamburg, will close at the New-York Post-Office, on Wednesday, at — o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Europa* at Halifax yesterday we have Liverpool advices to the afternoon of the 20th November. She brings tidings of extremely severe weather on the English coast, resulting in much injury and detention to shipping, Parliament has again been prorogued to January, though it is thought it will hardly assemble before the middle of February. The trial of M. MONTALEMBERT had eventuated in his discharge. The Commission appointed by Prince NAPOLEON to investigate the Apprentice system, had Count DE PERSIGNY for its chief. Further outrages are recorded of the King of Naples in his dealings with suspected subjects. From Austria we have rumors of a change of Ministry. The French and English Commissioners had arrived at Djidda, and the fleets of those nations were closing up to the port. The advices from India indicate the utmost activity on the part of the English troops, attended with continued successes. Reinforcements had been dispatched to the French army in Cochin China.

ROBERT OWEN, the well-known social reformer, died early this month in England, at the age of 88.

The *Empire City*, from Havana on Nov. 23, arrived here yesterday morning. A fresh landing of negroes, 493 in number, had been effected on the eastward coast of Cuba. The Villa Nueva Theatre had been successfully opened by MAX MARETZEK. The new floating-dock, called "Cuban Progress," had arrived, and been moored to its place, exciting great interest. Exchange at Havana upon New-York was 3@3¼ ₱ cent. Freights extremely dull.

From Vera Cruz we have dates to Nov. 11. The *Progreso* contains details of a straggling conflict between the Zuloagists, under ECHEAGARAY, and the Liberals, under LA LLAVE, which took place on the day previous at Tengonapan. The latter were victorious. Accounts from Monterey stated that VIDAURI, confident of success, was renewing his preparations for attacking MIRAMON.

From the River Plate our advices are to Oct. 6. The intelligence is unimportant. The legislative chambers of Buenos Ayres remained in session, but no topics of interest were before them. The Congress of Parana had adjourned after approving of the President's Conventions for the liquidation of the French, English and Sardinian debts.

A letter received in Washington, which came by the *Quaker City*, at New-Orleans, states that a number of WALKER'S Nicaraguan "Emigrants" had already landed in that country, about forty miles from San Juan del Sur. It is pretty certain, also, from recent advices, that those who were disappointed by the failure to obtain a clearance for the *Alice Painter*, at Mobile, have before this made arrangements for some other method of reaching Nicaragua.

Secretary CASS writes to the President of a Hebrew congregation in Philadelphia that the Government cannot take cognizance of the Mortara case, for the reason that the occurrence took place within the territory of an independent power, and without affecting the rights of any American citizen.

The British bark *Jeanie Johnston*, Capt. J. W. JOHNSTON, which sailed from Quebec, Oct. 5, for Hull, foundered at sea Oct. 22, in lat. 47° 45', long. 41° 25'. The crew took refuge in the main-top, and after suffering great hardships, were finally rescued by the Holland bark *Sophie Elizabeth*, of Amsterdam, bound for New-York, which vessel arrived at this port yesterday.

The alleged wife-poisoner, HIRAM COLE, we learn by a dispatch from Cleveland, Ohio, has been acquitted. COLE, it will be recollected, was tried last March for this offence, and if we recollect aright, was found guilty, but through some technicality of the law, was allowed another trial, which has resulted as above.

The Howard Association of New-Orleans publish a statement of their operations during the season of the epidemic; 3,414 cases were treated, of which only 771 proved fatal. The fund of the Association has dwindled from $45,000 in August to $1,900 in November.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, and transacted considerable routine business. Appropriations of $500 to the Opthalmic Hospital, and $500 to the Seaman's Friend Society, were made. The propriety of founding a Foundling Hospital was considered, but not passed upon.

A large amount of routine business was transacted in the Board of Councilmen last evening. It concurred with the Board of Aldermen in appropriating various sums, amounting in the aggregate to over $45,000, to make the necessary alterations and repairs in the different Station-houses.

The Board of Canvassers met at 12 o'clock yesterday, and adjourned to 1 o'clock to-day, without doing any business.

The right wing of the Second Regiment, under the command of Col. ROBINSON, went down to Quarantine yesterday afternoon, to relieve the left wing of the Fifth Regiment. The Second Regiment will remain at Staten Island until the 15th prox., when they will be relieved by the Eleventh Regiment, Col. H. BOSTWICK.

A meeting of those opposed to the expulsion of the Bible from our Common Schools was held last night in the Cooper Institute. Mr. JAMES W. GERARD presided. His speech, which was the principal one, elicited much commendation. Addresses were also made by Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM and the Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS; and a series of resolutions, recognizing the Bible as the foundation of all religion, and the standard of all morality, and pledging the voters present to support for school officers at the ensuing election no candidates known or believed to be in favor of the exclusion of the Bible from the Public Schools of our City, was adopted unanimously.

General PAEZ is gradually recovering from the injuries received on Evacuation Day. The unfavorable symptoms are disappearing.

The award of prizes to the pupils of the Common Schools will be distributed on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, by Mr. PETER COOPER and Mr. HASKETT, at the Lecture Room of the Institute. The exhibition closed yesterday.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, amounted to 2,500 bales, at a shade firmer prices. The leading kinds of Breadstuffs were depressed and languid. Provisions were in fair demand, as were also Coffee, Sugars and Rice. Spirits Turpentine declined a shade. Holders of fish Oils manifested increased confidence. Freights were less active.

The President and Mexico.

As the moment approaches for a decisive declaration by the American Government of its views and intentions in regard to the condition of Mexico, we discern more and more clearly the symptoms of intended vascillation on the part of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration in dealing with this grave question. To say that we are surprised by these symptoms, would be sheer affectation. The actual President of the United States has unfortunately accustomed us to look for anything but decision at his hands. Recommendations, suggestions, proclamations,—in these and in all other fruits of the brain the President abounds. Deeds are "perilous stuff" with him, and he will not, of his own motion, load his breast with them.

In the Presidential Message prepared, as we have reason to believe, and submitted to the inspection of the Cabinet some time since, we shall probably find the Mexican protectorate treated very much as the "annexation of Cuba" was in the Ostend Manifesto. 'Tis a thing to be thought of, certainly; a grand thing; a thing quite worthy of a great Administration to attempt; positively a thing to be done, this establishment of order in the wretched Republic whose noble territories bound our Southern dominion. But will the Congress be pleased to consider whether we had better meddle with it after all! There is our Legation in the Capital of MONTEZUMA, whose yawning doors and flagstaff widowed of the Stars and Stripes, betray our shame to all the world. There are our citizens, languishing, some of them, in the loathsome prisons of a land surrendered to anarchy; trembling, some of them, for the lives and honor of those most dear to their hearts; oppressed, all of them, by the consciousness that they and the nation to which they belong have been involved in a common contumely by the irresponsible tyrants beneath whose successive yokes the Mexican people has been forced to bow. All of these are grievous circumstances, demanding examination. The President will advise us to examine them.

Meanwhile Guayamas, Tehuantepec, Acapulco, invite us, invite anybody strong enough and honest enough to be trusted, to come and secure them from the hazards of perpetual civil war. Meanwhile, other nations, outraged like ourselves, prepare their weapons of remonstrance for the enforcement of justice and common right.

In the interest of peace, humanity and justice we trust that our anticipations of new imbecilities at Washington may be defeated. In the same interest we fear that it will be too sternly fulfilled. For nothing but resolute action now can save us from the most dismal eventualities of war and confusion in relation to these Mexican matters. To temporize with such a state of things is to prepare fresh troubles for the time to come. No man who knows what Mexico is, and has followed the steps by which she has reached her present state, can doubt that some sharp admonition, well and immediately administered, is absolutely necessary to save her from falling into such a condition as will compel the armed interference of any power strong enough to fit out a fleet. To deal gently with her now is for the United States to invite, at some not distant day, a European war on her account. This we cannot suppose the President means to provoke. Yet if he does not wish to provoke it he must act as well as propose, and interfere in his Executive capacity to arrest the progress of the evils which, in his capacity of legislative adviser, he means to hold up to the reprobation and submit to the healing wisdom of the American Congress.

Our American Champion.

From times whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, each English sovereign, on his coronation day, has challenged all mankind to dispute his title to the throne—not precisely in person, be it understood. The hope of the island-realm could not be so lightly ventured. But, acting on the ancient maxim of the English law—*qui facit per alium facit per se*—a maxim which, as Judge STORY used facetiously to say, holds goods in all things but *facing an east wind*—the British rulers have risked their crowns successively for these many years upon the valor of the successive heads of the ancient house of DYMOKE, reputed, each in his turn, the "Champion of England." When George III.—whom we of the Western World remember with such well-deserved affection, since, but for him, we should still have been "like those publicans," our friends in Canada and Nova Scotia, colonists with a chance of the peerage for life—when George III. came to his crown, the DYMOKE of that day, riding into Westminster Hall, flung down his gauntlet to the world only to have it taken up by a lovely lady loyal to the house of STUART, whose name Sir WALTER SCOTT has faithfully preserved, and whose prowess the gallant DYMOKE declined to encounter. From that day the championship became virtually a "figure of speech, not to say a "figure of fun." The Dymokes retired to their estates, and the "British Lion" took their place.

For a time this excellent brute did his business admirably. Every fire-eating writer and orator, glowing with national enmity or inflamed with national pride, had only to deliver himself of a figure giving a triumph to his country in the person of its emblematic beast, to find in this figurative victory a full relief of the warrior stuff within, and by trampling typically upon the world, live at peace with all nations. But every beast has his day. Familiarity breeds contempt. The Lion got into low society. Not only was he set to lash and roar against little states like Greece and such small fry, but scarce a tailor in London could express his indignation on a Saturday against cold mutton and flat beer, without being threatened with the British Lion by his wife.

What the Lion has been to England, the Eagle has long been to us. Whenever an o'ercharged patriot had to assert our national superiority, he had only to plant the American Eagle with one claw on the Pacific and the other on the White Mountains, or send her soaring aloft, bathing her plumes in the clouds and disdaining all creation. But the fate of the Lion befel too this noble bird. Flying too close to the earth, she caught her talons in the wool of such sheep as WILLIAM WALKER, HIRAM WALBRIDGE and MIKE WALSH, and fell into disuse and vulgarity. Her place has not been since supplied. At times we had fond hopes of TOM HYER. He has once or twice challenged all mankind. But his fear to venture to Long Point in the recent great encounter has completely broken that dream. In this emergency we were thinking of starting a subscription to set up some other brute upon the metaphorical establishment—a Buffalo, for instance, which is fresh, national and unused, and which has recently been made fashionable by being hunted by three British Peers. Providence, however, which tempers the wind, and does various things of that kind, has raised up for us in this juncture a champion, as it did for the Jewish maiden beside the Templar's fire. Our Ivanhoe is Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS! Before this Mars of Mississippi, ROEBUCK and TOM HYER, Lion and Eagle and Buffalo to boot, pale their ineffectual fires. In all the qualities which constitute and adorn a champion—in bravado, bullying, bluster and blathereмskite, he is *factus ad unguem*, unapproachable and supreme. Look at his great Mississippi speech, which we published lately, and which is now being read with laughter and delight in every corner of the Union. Can anything in *Punch's Almanac*, or the letters of STEPHEN BRANCH, compare with it?

JEFF., if he will permit us to use this affectionate abbreviation, opens by declaring himself for Union and Peace. Champions always begin in that modest style. They would not fight unless forced, mild things. The way he would preserve peace is by being armed to the chin for war: the way he would remain in the Union is by always hanging round the doorway ready to rush out! "Turn," he cries to his faithful *bondsmen* of Mississippi, "your old muskets into Minié rifles, prepare powder, shell, ammunition of all kinds, and fortifications. Get skilled artificers to cast cannon, make guns, and manufacture instruments of war!" Then, SEWARD, arch traitor, come on! According to this logic, HORACE GREELEY, to properly maintain his peace principles, instead of roaming around amid the ruins of a hat and white coat, ought to dress *à la* DYMOKE, in steel spurs and gauntlets, and ride *cap á pie* into the City Hall. Now ULYSSES, who was a wise fellow in his way, never permitted his men even to see iron for fear of tempting them to use it. But ULYSSES was not JEFF., nor is JEFF. ULYSSES.

After thus marshaling "his brave and gallant Mississippians," his next move is, according to his own poetic picture, to fling aside his Senatorial robe," or, in the translation of a vulgar chronicler, "to take off his coat" and sail in. Before proceeding to this latter operation, let us pause to admire the greatness of genius which can thus surround the plainest piece of stuff with its divine light, and clothe the roughest thing in beauty. Who would believe that by this gorgeous designation of "Senatorial robe" is meant to be conveyed a mere ordinary black coat and a most unpoetic and tolerably-punished pair of pants! Having put himself thus in trim for fight, his next operation, one would fancy, would be to plant a sly bruiser upon SEWARD'S nose. But he does not belong to the school of Messrs. HENNAN and MORRISSEY. No artist can picture him as he paints himself. "I would then," he exclaims, "tear from its place the star which now shines with such bright lustre in the flag of my country, and placing it with its brightness undimmed upon a new banner, unfurl it to the winds." What a figure for some future statuary or historian will be this great Senator, as he describes himself, mounting with avenging nails to the summits of city hotels, climbing up top-gallants, seizing on bridal cakes and the tails of decorated turkeys, to tear out from the American flag the star of Mississippi! In this attitude he left himself, and at present stands; and it is surely impossible to contemplate him thus without feeling that, in this age in which little men are carrying everything before them, as if the world had become a Lilliput, such a Gulliver as this is thrown away as the champion of one small State. Even Mississippi is too narrow a field for the activity and ambition of such a man.

We nominate him for champion of America, and pit him against JAMES ARTHUR ROEBUCK. And in case any of those little clouds which now hang over the two nations should grow more dark and angry, let our differences be settled, as in the good olden days, by single combat. Newfoundland, now easy of access by the new Galway line, offers a convenient location of combat. If JEFF. finds himself without friends in this Seward-ridden country, we undertake to act for him. Lord BURY, who seems to be on a very miscellaneous mission here, will, we are sure, do the same office for his countryman and fellow-director.

But, in sober earnest, such men as Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS are not without their uses. Independent of the laughter they create—which, as a great writer says, is the best provocative of good digestion and long life, they confer the additional benefit of disgusting the body of the people with extreme opinions, and bringing them all more closely together in favor of what is moderate and just. As, according to the maxim of the Jesuits, "there can be no greater enemy to religion than an over-pious fool," so in politics there can be no greater enemy to the party he belongs to than an over-zealous partisan.

The Late Railway Conventions.

The series of Railway Conventions which have recently terminated at Cleveland, promise far more comprehensive and important results than the public would at first imagine. The mutually disastrous competition of leading lines, aggravated by their mutual violation of half-matured and indefinite agreements, was hurrying the desperate rivals to certain ruin. The most indifferent members of that most indifferent body—railway managers—saw that the end was not far off, so, with one accord, they determined to "compromise," and save their property. The breach was too wide, and the material too treacherous to be mended by the first set of resolutions, so the desired end was followed up laboriously and honestly during many sittings, and the managers of leading rival lines did actually agree to "live and let live," and they do now actually practice this singular doctrine, very much to their pecuniary advantage.

The good work could not stop here. The entire web of connecting lines, from our seaboard to the great West, has faithfully labored to establish a basis of mutual harmony and self-preservation. The proceedings of these Conventions have culminated in the Cleveland "Rules and Regulations." These are of a strictly commercial character, and, as a whole, appear to embody all the necessary provisions as to rates, classification of freights, agencies, runners, advertising, &c. Their object is to give each road a "fair chance" to do its legitimate business at profitable prices.

But, however important this commercial reform may prove, it is not the great reform which these Railway Conventions promise. At each *fair chance* to add a dollar to a railway's receipts, there are two fairer chances to cut off a dollar from its expenses. The fact, now established, that railway managers can labor for a whole season to devise means of earning the dollar, shows also that they can in the same manner determine how to save the two dollars. The ice is broken, the experiment is tried, and its result is encouraging. Faithful work in convention but yesterday accomplished great results; the time is ripe for renewed effort; the zeal of the people is not abated; indifference will soon hold them in its iron grasp. Now is the time for the civil and mechanical engineers of our railways to hold conventions. There is in use on every railway in the world, some improved device or process, known only to a few parties, but patent to the public, the value of which is not a matter of commercial confidence, nor a question of experiment, but of mathematical truth. We can hardly estimate the degree of economy which might immediately ensue, were each engineer of way and works to be informed in a practical manner of the special experiments and successes of each of his thousand fellow-laborers. And this economy would ensue without risk of failure, or fear of "wasting stockholders' money," or even a menace from the other bug-bears which will rise up in its path. The seeds of such results can be sown broadcast only in convention.

At the very first step in this reform, there is a pit-fall, too well known to engineers, but ignored by the ultimate management. It is the confounding of *improvements* with *experiments*. When the management of a railway is asked to adopt an improvement which *has made* a certain saving, year after year,—in nine cases out of ten it will decline, on the ground that it has no money to invest in "experiments." After the counterbalancing of engines on several railways *had* established an astonishing reduction in fuel and repairs, a few other companies stoutly refused for years to try the precarious "experiment." The worst known shape of rail having been used on one of our railways, to its great damage, the Wall-street authorities which adopted it are debating whether or not to try the shape which was proved twenty-five years ago to be the best, and which has been in use ever since on the most cheaply run railways in the world,—"by way of experiment."

It is an established fact that at least twenty per cent. of American railway expenses might be saved by introducing improvements, the economy of which no possible experiments could make more certain. If ruinous competition is culpable, what is the moral quality of that indifference and carelessness which ignores those vital engineering truths that crowd on every hand for a *fair chance* to work out a signal economy? Should the strictly commercial management recognize no pertinence in these remarks, we can bring them nearer home.

On at least half the railways in this country the relative prices of wood and coal are such that coal can be adopted with signal economy as the standard fire. In the midst of the finest coal-fields in the world, there are scores of "able managers," who still cling to wood at any price, because they "do not know how to burn coal at all;" and there is a larger class of philosophers who contrive to *destroy* the best coal in the world in their ill-adapted boilers, filling their cars with its unconsumed gases and dust, and burning double the necessary amount, because they "do not know how to burn it successfully." Now, it so happens, first, that all the principles upon which the combustion of coal depends have been settled for a quarter of a century; second, that for at least two years coal has been burned on some of our roads with great economy in altered wood-burning engines; and third, that for over *four years*, just such bituminous coal as ours has been burned in England with *total* success, with a higher evaporation of water than is given by coke, with that entire absence of smoke which allows coal-burning engines to run in the heart of London, and without extraordinary repairs of machinery. Each of the successive steps which have reduced the theory to practice, the experiments which directed them, and the results which followed, are on record in the books and periodicals, and are familiar to the engineers of every civilized country. The engines themselves are open to the free inspection of the world. Belgian and French railway managers have sent their engineers to make rigid experiments upon them, and, as a result, have adopted the plans with ample success. Now, we wish to inquire how it happens that so many of our railway managers *do not know how to burn coal*? Some of them have even denied, within the past year, that raw coal is burned at all in England.

This counting-room opposition to experience and evidence, and the fact that there is a plenty of work for more Railway Conventions, are demonstrated in the conspicuously-disastrous results attending the purchase of *cheap* machinery, in the cheap renewal of its parts, and in the preservation of its cheap features. We need a code of Rules and Regulations for that management which neglects to recognize the certified facts of the last half-century, but positively gloats over its originality, and hides its pound-foolishness by parading its penny-wisdom. There are railway managers prowling to-day among the manufacturers they have nearly ruined, to buy seven-thousand-dollar engines, while English engineers are hardly content with those which, in a country of cheap iron and pauper labor, cost thirteen thousand. The repairs of one of the *cheap* kind will in three years make its cost equal to that of the *dear* kind, while the savings of the "unwarrantably-expensive" one over the "favorable terms" of the other will buy a new engine in a dozen years. The folly of preserving the necessary defects of cheap engines has passed into a proverb among engineers. How does it happen that this folly is the stereotyped wisdom of the purely commercial management? For instance—it is known that a large amount of fuel is lost by condensation in ordinary locomotives. If a locomotive boiler is entirely stripped of its covering of wood or felt, it will hardly keep steam enough in a cold day to move its load, and yet about *one half* the ordinary American boiler, as well as other parts requiring protection, are totally uncovered. Five-sixteenths of an inch of iron an excellent conductor to *protect* the inside steam, whose pressure depends on its heat, from the outside blasts of a Northern Winter! It is as warm as toast in the Directors' room, which is as far as the Directorial observation extends. Each dollar's worth of thick felt would save five dollars' worth of fuel between this time and April next.

Again, the experience of a decade of years has proved that the enormous useless weight of our cheap modern engines destroys track and machinery enough to pay twice over for stronger parts of lighter material. About six tons' weight in an ordinary locomotive, resting directly on the track, *under* the springs, is unrelieved by their elasticity, and could hardly be better adapted to sledge-hammering the rails to pieces. But cheap engines are not provided with such little "embellishments" as light tough iron or steel axles, and wrought-iron wheels.

A catalogue of such defects in mechanical engineering of many of our railways, as have been for years successfully remedied on other railways, and which are totally unknown and uncared for by the only authority which can immediately cause their removal, would fill a fearful blank in the understanding of some men who pass for Napoleons in management. If these high arbiters of railway destiny could not successfully manage the money-*making* department which they profess to understand, without a prolonged and patient conference, how shall they avail themselves of the thousand money-*saving* improvements, about which they are proverbially ignorant, without an equally diligent and comprehensive effort to obtain light?

The work of Railway Conventions is but half mapped out. Let it no longer be limited to remedying the lesser evil; the evil of bad machinery threatens a surer and more speedy ruin. Fortunately, its remedy is chiefly a question of mathematical certainty, and to a small degree a matter of business confidence.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mexican Affairs—Secretary Cobb to Leave the Cabinet—The Tariff Question—The Spanish Fleet in the Gulf—Board of Engineers, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 29.

The statement is erroneous that Señor MAGUAN came here from Mexico to get a loan from our Government for the JUAREZ party. He sought no interview with the President, but proceeded immediately to New-York.

Secretary COBB will leave the Cabinet within ten days, probably taking the Mission to London.

The President certainly will carry out his own views of the Tariff question, and recommend modifications sufficient to secure ample revenue for the support of Government.

Secretary COBB, however, received to-day a statement from New-York, signed by leading merchants, assuring him that the present tariff will yield sixty-five millions of revenue during the next fiscal year. Mr. COBB has been so often deceived by the over-estimates of New-Yorkers that he is a little incredulous. He thinks the statement too high. Although, in carrying out his views, Mr. COBB would be willing to drop the free list, he would rely principally on a reduction of expenditures, each department having made a large reduction in its estimates excepting the Post-Office, which shows an increase of three and a half millions.

The Spanish Minister will transmit to the State Department, soon, a statement of the views and purposes of Spain in sending a fleet into the Gulf.

There is much suspicion in official circles that England, France and Spain are getting treacherous towards us with reference to Central American and Mexican affairs, and it is this suspicion, probably, which has determined the President, in his forthcoming Message, to inform these Governments that our Monroe doctrine is to be vindicated.

Capt. BENJAMIN E. BROOKS, of the Marine Corps, died suddenly here last evening.

Senator GWIN arrived here to-day.

Ex-Secretary GUTHRIE had a long interview with Secretary COBB to-day in regard to his recent construction of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

Secretary TOUCEY has appointed a Board of Engineers, consisting of ORSAMUS W. SMITH, of New-York, WASHINGTON YOUNG and MILES CORBYELL, to examine and report upon the specifications for machinery for the sloop-of-war now building at Philadelphia. These Engineers are not of the Navy, but stand at the head of their profession. A Board of Naval Engineers has already reported on these specifications. It is understood that some intricate points in the new machinery proposed render it, in the opinion of Secretary TOUCEY, proper to consult the judgment of Engineers not connected with the Navy. This new Board is now in session in this city.

A Government Convention of Agriculturists is summoned to meet here on the 2d of next month.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 29.

A letter brought by the steamer *Quaker City* says that a number of Nicaragua adventurers have landed about forty miles from San Juan del Sur, and recent advices from the South state that those who were prevented from going out in the *Alice Painter* have made arrangements to reach Nicaragua by some other conveyance.

Congress will be officially informed that the late disturbances in Washington and Oregon have resulted from the neglect to ratify the various treaties concluded with the Indians in those territories.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 29, 1858.

The President's Message is finally made up so far as it relates to foreign affairs, with the exception of the paragraph relating to the new Treaty with Japan, which has not yet arrived, although official advices of its conclusion were received a fortnight ago.

That the message takes bold and earnest ground with reference to our Mexican relations, you may rest assured. The President will give warm expression of sympathy with the Liberals, doubtless with the purpose of affording them the moral support which they have asked at the hands of the United States, and which they certainly deserve.

I do not understand that he will at present make any recommendation looking to intervention by the United States in the affairs of Mexico; but I am satisfied that he will suggest nothing that can interfere, in the future, with the establishment of the Protectorate, if that shall be decided upon as the most practical means of saving Mexico from the fatal effects of her chronic revolution.

The Monroe doctrine, I have reason to believe, will be distinctly reaffirmed in the Message, by very decided declarations that the United States cannot tolerate European intervention in the affairs of Central America, Mexico or Cuba. The Congress Committees on Foreign Relations will find ample basis for important and startling recommendations, if they think proper to accept and follow the hints which the document will give them. Not that the Message will be startling in itself, or not strive to create "sensations;" but his expression of views on foreign affairs will be quietly significant and suggestive.

The probable course of the President upon the Tariff question is the subject of more discussion, and greater differences of opinion than any other. I have heretofore given you some of the speculations upon this point. The differences of opinion between Mr. BUCHANAN and Secretary COBB, upon this point, are decided and irreconcileable. The Secretary is obstinately opposed to any modification whatever of the tariff, and the South, of course, is with him upon this point.

On the other hand, Mr. BUCHANAN declares that his views have not changed since the days when himself and SILAS WRIGHT battled side by side in the Senate Chamber. He still maintains that the Tariff should be a revenue measure—that it should be such as will secure revenue enough for the expenses of the Government—and that it should be so arranged as to give incidental protection to home manufactures.

He sees, now, that the revenue from Customs is entirely inadequate to the necessities of the Treasury,—that the Government is being carried on upon borrowed money, and that many branches of industry are prostrated seriously for want of protection against Foreign competition; and I am well satisfied that he will recommend that the tariff be modified so as to accomplish the ends above enumerated.

There have been a number of gentlemen here lately, from Pennsylvania, who are deeply interested in the iron manufacture. They expressed themselves satisfied with the protection afforded to iron of the present tariff,—provided the duty be made *specific*, and fixed at a rate equivalent to the average *ad valorem* rate during the last five years. These gentlemen left the city quite satisfied that they would get the needed relief.

It is urged with much energy that if the President touches the existing tariff, it will hurt him in the estimation of the South. Mr. COBB is impressed with this idea, and probably feels that any change of the kind proposed is calculated to damage his own prospects as a Presidential candidate. If Mr. BUCHANAN should overrule him upon so important a point as this, the retirement of the Secretary from the Cabinet would not be a surprising event.

Mr. CUNARD, proprietor of the line of steamers which bears his name, has appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury to reverse an order recently issued by Collector SCHELL, ordering merchandise landed from the Cunarders at Jersey City, to be carted over the river to Bixby's Bonded Warehouse. Heretofore, it has been stored at or near the dock—an arrangement very convenient for the Cunarders, but less profitable to BIXBY and his reputed partners in the New-York Warehouse, Messrs. RICHARD SCHELL and MCINTYRE. The Secretary will accede to Mr. CUNARD'S request.

Several western members of Congress have arrive within a day or two, and they are loud in their clamor for a Pacific Railroad bill this session. It is ascertained that Mr. BUCHANAN will not make a stand on this measure, and already are caucuses talked of with a view to an agreement among the friends of a railroad, and it is confidently asserted that the bill will be put through. I do not believe it. There is doubtless a large majority in both houses of Congress in favor of the passage of a liberal "Pacific Railroad Bill," but every man has a scheme of his own, and he is for that or nothing. It will be almost impossible to unite the friends of the enterprise upon any one plan.

The Senators who have arrived express their opinions freely as to the recent faction of the Indiana Legislature, and they ridicule the actors in the farce. They say the whole matter is *res adjudicata*, and should the Senate now undertake to reverse their previous action, the next Legislature of Indiana might memorialize them to change back, and even the United States Senate would lose all stability, and become a weather-cock to be changed at every change of the wind. Such a course would unhinge our whole system of Government; at least such are the opinions expressed in political circles here.

Complaints are already heard, from Members of Congress, at the reported estimates of expenses for the next fiscal year. Secretary COBB declares freely to his political friends, that while he shall recommend a suspension of the free list, he shall urge economy in the expenditures of the Government, and yet the estimates for the Quartermaster-General's Office, as published first in the columns of the TIMES, show a reduction of only two millions of dollars, while the leading men of Congress who are here say a reduction of three millions, at least, should be made in the expenses for the Utah service alone. Not only is the Army supplied with mules and wagons, but there is, they say, an actual surplus left over from the heavy purchases for the Utah Expedition. Every point is to be closely watched, and the Administration will be held to strict responsibility for every dollar of expenditure estimated for.

There is no doubt that Major PHELPS will be Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He has been so, practically, since the beginning of the Thirty-fourth Congress. There will be two, and, possibly, three vacancies to fill on the Committee—J. GLANCY JONES, JOHN KELLY and JOHN LETCHER, should the latter be nominated for Governor in Virginia.

The sloop-of-war *Dale* is not expected home from the African Coast until next Spring sometime. Although already "howeward bound," she has several long stops to make at different points.

The Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 29.

The California Overland Mail, with dates of Nov. 1, arrived last night.

It was reported that a battle occurred between some volunteers, under General KIBBE, and a band of Indians in Klamath County, in which four Indians were killed and eight prisoners taken, and one of the volunteers killed.

The Circuit Court had appointed a commission to proceed to the Almadon Quicksilver Mines, and examine into the condition of the property, and report upon the expediency of appointing a receiver.

Election in New-Haven for Town Officers.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Nov. 29.

The annual Town Election of New-Haven took place to-day. The Democrats elect four out of the seven Selectmen, by majorities varying from five to fifty; also the Town Clerk, Collector, and a majority of the other officers. Three candidates for Selectmen received a tie vote. As the Selectmen have the management of the polls and ballot-boxes in the State election, the struggle to-day was very ardent. The whole number of votes cast is large, and the result is unusually close.

Madison County Jail Burned.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 29.

The Madison County Jail, at Morrisville, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning at 7 o'clock. About 20 persons were confined in the jail at the time, but they were all got out in safety and taken to Syracuse. It is thought the prisoners set the jail on fire, hoping thereby to escape.

Railroad Accidents.

COLLISION ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

OSWEGO, Monday, Nov. 29.

The passenger train on the Central Road, which left Syracuse this afternoon, collided at Fulton with a freight train. The engines of both trains were smashed to pieces, and two or three persons injured, but none seriously.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.

SUNBURY, Penn., Monday, Nov. 29.

A locomotive on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad exploded at noon to-day. THOMAS LONEGAN, the fireman, was killed, EDWARD HAWLEY fatally injured, and two others seriously hurt.

Sentence of Francis C. Sexton.

NEWARK, Monday, Nov. 29.

FRANCIS C. SEXTON, recently convicted of rape on Miss C. WOOD, of New-York, was this morning sentenced to eight years' hard labor in the State Prison and $1,000 fine. The motion for a new trial was denied.

The South Pass Wagon Road.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 29.

T. W. LANDER, Superintendent of the South Pass Wagon Road, arrived here yesterday, *en route* for Washington, where he will report and write an emigrant guide of the new road.

Acquittal of Cole, the Alleged Wife-Poisoner.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Nov. 29.

HIRAM COLE, charged with poisoning his wife at Chagrin Falls, Ohio, was acquitted yesterday morning.

A Man with Delirium Tremens Burns Himself and His Wife and Child.

MALTOON, Ill., Monday, Nov. 29.

Last night, HUGH HARKNESS, in a fit of delirium tremens, set fire to his house, and himself, wife and child were burned to death.

Destruction of a Coal-Breaker.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Monday, Nov. 29.

Messrs. RATCLIFF & JOHNSON'S coal-breaker, at Beaver Meadow Mines, was burnt on Sunday morning. The damage is stated at $15,000.

Weather Report.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 29.

About three inches of snow fell last night. It is clear to-day. Thermometer 29°.

INTERESTING FROM SONORA.

Another Revolutionary Movement in Progress.

We learn by a private letter received from a gentleman in Sonora, that another revolution is about breaking out, that the Gandora Party, once the powerful party of the State, are about to take the field against PESQUEIRA, the present Governor. GANDORA'S army, 700 strong, is now on its march north, having entered the State from the south, and are being joined by many of the citizens. It is thought there is no doubt of his success, as the people are tired of PESQUEIRA'S government, and are desirous of a change to a more liberal policy. GANDORA has always been a friend to foreigners, is enterprising, humane, and withal, an accomplished gentleman.

Two of GANDORA'S sons, who were in prison in Sonora, have escaped, fearing personal injury. They are now at Tubac, Arizona, the guests of some of their father's personal friends.

This movement has nothing to do with the revolution in Mexico proper, as the State has for a long time acted independent of the central Government, although each Governor has given a kind of declaration in favor of the President, and then has done as he pleased, holding Guayamas as the Treasury Department.

This gentleman says that the success of GANDORA is an event to be hoped for by all who have at heart the welfare of Sonora, whether annexed or remaining independent.

Buenos Ayres and the Argentine.

Our files of Buenos Ayrean journals extend to Oct. 6.

The intelligence is without interest.

The Legislative Chambers continued their sessions, but had transacted no business of moment.

The Commission to transfer the remains of the revolutionary General, JUAN LAVALLE, from Chili to Buenos Ayres, had been appointed by Government. Señors GREGORIO LAS HERAS, OCAMPO and LARRATEA were nominated.

From the *Argentine*, we learn that the Senate approved the engagements entered into by the Administration for the adjustment of the natural indebtedness to France, England and Sardinia, by a vote of 14 to 7.

At the close of the fourth regular session of the Argentine Congress, Gen. URQUIZA addressed the two bodies, congratulating them upon the dignity, utility and harmony of their labors, and their value to the cause of Argentine, liberty and civilization.

In regard to the obstructions alleged to have been placed in the channel of the Paraguay, it is worthy of remark that the Paraguay steamers continue to ply without interruption between Buenos Ayres

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EXHIBITION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—Since the opening of the School Exhibition, on the 2d inst., until its close on Saturday, the rooms of the Cooper Institute have been daily visited by large numbers of persons who take an interest in education, and the efforts of the teachers of the Public Schools to respond to this first attempt to set forth the evidences of progress among their pupils, have met with many encomiums. Considering the brief time allotted for preparation, the exhibition is considered creditable to both teachers and pupils. Future efforts, however, it is predicted will far excel it. In penmanship the specimens exhibited from three Wards attracted much attention, particularly those from the female department of the Clark-street School, (No. 38,) Misses CHADBAYNE, WINANTS, BRITTAIN and PEARSON, teachers. Grammar School No. 23 exhibited a variety of drawing and needle-work which was much praised. Miss DUFFY, Principal No. 24 Grammar School, had the largest variety of the same kind of articles. A crayon drawing of the head of WASHINGTON, full size, by J. H. DONNELL, a boy only 11 years, late of school No. 45, but now deceased, was a special object of admiration for its artistic style and completeness of finish. It was entirely original, and done with the left hand. Another crayon, the "Mother and Child," by Miss HENRIETTA WHITEHEAD, 16, of the same school, took a first rank among the crayons on exhibition. Specimens of map-drawing, by Master HUNT, of the same school, were pronounced excellent; a train of railroad cars, by Master W. B. FOULKE, 10, of the lowest class, was ingenious. No. 5—The specimens of pen and pencil drawing, by MICHAEL J. PHELAN, a pupil of this school, were much admired; PHELAN is a poor boy, whose talent for sketching and drawing has secured the highest praise—on one or two occasions he has taken the first prize. No. 49, Male Department, exhibited specimens of penmanship and map-drawing which were well done. WILLIAM H. WOOD, Principal. The Female Department of the same school showed specimens of needle-work, hair, crochet and baskets of shell-work, which compared favorably with any on exhibition, Miss PEARSON E. GUTCH, Principal. We have not space to particularize further. The exhibition, as a whole, was very satisfactory. On Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the prizes awarded for the best productions will be distributed in the Lecture Room of the Institute in the presence of the scholars of the Public Schools. PETER COOPER, Esq., will be present.

NOT A BOGUS MINISTER.—We published two or three days since a communication concerning a song by the Rev. J. L. HATCH on the Sunday law, which was offered for sale on the Park railings, and which inculcated the sale of "good drinks," and the enjoyment of "drinks, drives and joyful noises" on Sunday. The author of this song was styled a "bogus minister." Mr. HATCH assures us that he is *not* a bogus minister—that he is the regularly settled clergyman over a regularly organized Orthodox congregation,—that he is a member, in full communion, of the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, and that the use of this epithet is a "libel on his professional character." We do not propose to enter upon or to allow in our columns any extended discussion of the question of fact. It may be as Mr. HATCH alleges;—we have never examined the documents on either side. But this we must say,—that we cannot understand why any church or congregation, professing to be Orthodox, should permit Mr. H. to remain in good and regular standing either as minister or member of their body. We are quite prepared to allow a wide scope for honest differences of opinion among members of the same religious denomination, and we admire this toleration in religious bodies. But there is a wide difference between entertaining such opinions and endeavoring to disseminate and enforce them by scurrilous doggerel addressed to the lowest passions of the worst portion of the community. If Mr. HATCH is right in claiming membership and a clerical position with these churches, we advise them, for their own credit, to put an end to his claim as speedily as possible.

THE RABBI ASCHE.—We learn from authority of the highest respectability that this person, who, it will be remembered, was arrested a few days ago in so improper and unjustifiable a manner by the Police, on a charge of selling lottery-tickets, is not a Jewish clergyman. Mr. ASCHE is attached to a congregation calling its synagogue—formerly a Methodist Church, which was purchased with funds obtained through a charitable bequest—"Bet Hamidrash," or the House of Instruction. The individuals composing the congregation are poor Russian Jews, who are ignorant of the English language, and suffering the disadvantage—common to their people in countries where they are oppressed and denied the benefits of education—of being scarcely more than half civilized. They know little beyond the Bible, which they can only read in the Hebrew tongue; and it is probable that few or none of them are aware that the sale of lottery-tickets is illegal in this State. Knowing that lotteries are legalized in certain countries in Europe, they probably believed that there was no harm whatever in dealing in them here. At any rate, it is certain that ASCHE is not a clergyman, and that he never claimed to be one. The congregation being too poor to engage the services of a minister, one of themselves officiates as a "reader of the law," receiving a merely nominal remuneration for the service. It is needless to remind the reader that the Hebrew word Rabbi does not imply a clergyman, but only a "master" or "instructor."

THE REV. MR. CUYLER'S ANNIVERSARY SERMON.—On last Sabbath, the Rev. T. L. CUYLER delivered his fifth anniversary sermon as pastor of Market-street Church. He stated that during the five years of his pastorate he had delivered 750 discourses and 251 addresses to about four hundred thousand souls; had baptized 130 persons, and received 397 persons into the membership of his church. The two events that have signalized the year past have been the great religious awakening, which added 154 souls to our membership, and the commencement of a new church enterprise in the upper portion of the City. We aim, said Mr. C., to rear a house of prayer for all people—a house so large that the poor man can find a place to hear the gospel for the poor—a house so chaste that the eye shall not be drawn from the cross of Christ to gaze at architectural vanities—a house so uncostly that not one brick in the wall shall be disfigured with debt—a house so symmetrical that all alike can hear the preacher's voice—a house, in short, in which common-sense Christians can worship God after a common-sense fashion. In concluding, Mr. CUYLER announced that, on next Sunday evening, he would address the young men of New-York on "Character," at the Cooper Institute.

THE GOULDY TRAGEDY.—Yesterday, Mr. GOULDY was made aware, for the first time, that his unnatural son, who inflicted the injuries upon him, consummated his crime by self-murder. He has for some time known the fact that FRANK inflicted the murderous blows upon his head, but supposed that he was in custody—the fact of his suicide having been concealed from him through prudential motives. Yesterday, on being left alone for a short time, he called for assistance, and was found to be in great terror and excitement from fear that "FRANK was coming to finish his work." Every noise he heard about the door produced this painful impression. To relieve him once for all of this terror, the physician decided to inform him of his son's death. Mr. GOULDY'S condition is still critical, and no positive opinion can be formed as to the probability of his recovery; but he has clung to life against such fearful odds, there are strong hopes in his favor. The other members of the family are doing well. The servant girl at the hospital is nearly well enough to be discharged.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE EVENING POST.—It may be recollected that on the 3d of July last, the *Evening Post* published a statement implicating the Rev. WM. P. CORBETT, Pastor of a Methodist Church in Cherry-street, and Mr. JOHN KING, a class-leader in the same, in a charge of illicit intercourse with a young woman who had been converted in the then recent revival. The case attracted no little attention at the time. Mr. KING felt it due to himself to commence a suit for libel against the proprietors of the *Post*, (in the Common Pleas,) who, by their counsel, interposed a demurrer to the complaint. That demurrer was argued yesterday by E. W. DODGE, Esq., for plaintiff, and JOHN DAVELIN, Esq., for defendants, when judgment was given for plaintiff. It is understood that the defendants will not offer any defence as, in their paper, soon after the commencement of the action, they fully retracted the charges contained in the libellous article, the false tongue of rumor having misled them into making injurious and unfounded imputations upon the characters of two worthy gentlemen.

HEALTH OF GENERAL PAEZ.—The condition of General PAEZ continues to improve, all unfavorable symptoms having subsided. The Commander of the *Caledonia* was yesterday at the General's quarters, and intimated pretty strongly his wish to be going. Señor ROJAS and the other members of the General's party were yesterday at the Navy-yard, in consultation about their movements. It is believed that General PAEZ will be in a situation to render it safe to embark in a day or two.

THE FERRY BOAT SUICIDE.—The young lady whose body was found on Saturday morning near the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, East River, has been fully identified as the person who jumped from the Hamilton-avenue ferry-boat on Thursday evening last. She proves to have been an inmate of a disreputable house in Mercer-street, known by the name of BELLA HERBERT. The inquest in the case was concluded yesterday, and resulted in the development of the facts stated. A verdict of "Suicide by drowning" was rendered.

THE CASE OF MURPHY, THE PILOT.—TERESA O'GRADY, otherwise known as TERESA M'GILL, has published a card fully exonerating WILLIAM J. MURPHY, the pilot, charged with inveigling her into an assignation house, and having her arrested on a false charge of larceny, from all blame, so far as she is concerned. Mr. MURPHY has been severely censured in regard to this woman, and is entitled to the benefit of this exculpation.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Police Board met yesterday afternoon, at the Head-quarters, No. 419 Broome-street. The Treasurer's annual report to the Legislature was read, and, after a few amendments, was reported complete. After the correction of clerical errors it will be published. PETER BOGERT, of the Tenth Precinct, tried for defrauding a prisoner out of a sum of money; PHILIP H. STICKLES, of the Twentieth Precinct, tried for insubordination; and DENNIS BRADMAN, of the Sixth Precinct, tried for compromising a felony, were dismissed from the Department.

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Board has learned with great pleasure from Captain Squires, of the Eleventh Precinct, that the men under his command have collected a library numbering 400 volumes, which are now at the Station-House. The Commissioners earnestly commend the example set by Captain Squires and his men to the other captains and patrolmen in the Metropolitan Police Precinct.

Resolved, That honorable mention be made in the records of the Police Department of Capt. Geo. W. Walling, and Messrs. W. G. Elder, John McCord, and Thomas Samson, of the Detective Police, for their assiduity and skill in arresting a gang of manufacturers of counterfeit United States coin, and seizing the whole of the machinery used by them on the 14th inst.

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE.—There is to be a meeting this evening at the Cooper Institute in favor of the newly-established People's College,—at which several eloquent and distinguished gentlemen will deliver addresses. The object of this institution is to afford to young men who cannot otherwise obtain a liberal education the means of defraying their expenses by labor, while they will at the same time promote their physical health, and encourage habits of the highest utility in after life. The object commends itself to general approval, and the meeting we doubt not will be well attended.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVOLUTION IN POLAND.—The twenty-eighth anniversary of the Polish Revolution was celebrated last evening at the Steuben House, No. 293 Bowery. GUSTAV SEBUVE presided and made the first speech of the evening. Mr. FUSTER followed. Mr. RASZEUSKI, the Vice President, Dr. L. SPACZEK, the Secretary, and Messrs. BENNINGER, MULLER and PFISTER made enthusiastic addresses. ST. GAUDIN said a few words in French.

TROOPS FOR QUARANTINE.—In accordance with a special order, issued by Major-Gen. SANDFORD, the detachment of the Fifth Regiment was yesterday relieved from duty on Staten Island, its place being taken by a detachment from the Second Regiment, under command of Colonel ROBINSON. One hundred and twenty-five men shouldered muskets and marched down to the Staten Island boat at 1 o'clock. The Fifth came up, relieved in more senses than one.

SENATE SANITARY COMMITTEE.—Mayor TIEMANN having been unable as yet to look over the testimony taken by the Senate Sanitary Committee, that body postponed the meeting, which would have occurred to-day, until Monday next.

THE LATE B. F. BUTLER—TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—The New-York Typographical Society adopted the following preamble and resolution on Saturday evening:

Whereas, The Society have learned with regret the death of one of our most esteemed honorary members, the Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, which sad event recently took place in Paris, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health; and

Whereas, Mr. BUTLER took a deep interest in our welfare, and had proposed some important improvements in regard to our Library, which had he been spared to consummate would in all probability have placed it in a position to compete in usefulness with any similar institution in the City; therefore

Resolved, That, in consideration of the loss this Society has sustained in the death of Mr. BUTLER, as well as to pay an humble tribute of our esteem and respect to his memory, the Printers' Free Library be draped in mourning for one month.

T. C. FAULKNER, Secretary.

THE HOUSE OF MERCY.—A fair for the benefit of the Protestant House of Mercy, under the charge of Mrs. RICHMOND, will be opened to-morrow at the Stuyvesant Rooms. The proceeds of this Fair will be devoted to the liquidation of that portion of the debt, amounting altogether to $9,000, due upon the house situated near Bloomingdale, and which has to be paid in the Spring. It is a charity which commends itself to the sympathies of all.

VENTILATION.—A gratuitous lecture, on the subject of the ventilation of public buildings, will be delivered to-day, at 2 P. M., by Dr. REED, of Edinburg, in the building of the Wilson Industrial School Association, which he has most liberally, and with great success, lately altered in accordance with his views. Those interested in this subject, especially teachers of large schools, are invited to attend.

City Politics.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee was held last evening. Its object was not fully stated in the call. The attendance was small. A desultory conversation and interchange of opinions was had in reference to the ensuing election, and the Committee adjourned to Thursday evening.

THE OLD-LINE WHIGS.

A meeting of the Old-Line Whig General Committee was held last evening, at Thorp's, corner of Broadway and Ninth-street. A letter was read from the Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, in which that gentleman expressed a willingness to meet the Old-line Whigs some night this week. Nothing else was done.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

A special meeting of the Republican Councilmanic Convention for the Fourth Senatorial District, was held last evening at the Fifth Ward Hotel, corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Councilman in place of CHAS. A. STETSON, Jr., resigned. Mr. JAMES JONES, of the Third Ward, was nominated on the first ballot.

Board of Aldermen.

At the meeting of the Aldermen, last evening, Mayor TIEMANN returned, with his objections, the resolution passed by the Board appropriating $250 for repairs to the house of Hose Company No. 62; the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies had informed his Honor that the building was old and dilapidated, and not worth more than $20, in his opinion. It was ordered that the veto be laid on the table and printed. Propositions for improving the pavement of Broadway from C. G. Waterbury and Henry Storms were received and referred. The Board agreed to donate $500 to the Opthalmic Hospital, and $500 to the Seaman's Friend Society. Alderman BOOLE stated that the Committee on Joint Accounts had intended to present a report at this meeting, but, owing to circumstances beyond the control of the Committee, the report would not be forthcoming until the next meeting.

The Report of the Committee to which was referred the resolution from the Board of Councilmen, in favor of establishing a Foundling Hospital, and appropriating $25,000 for that purpose, was presented. Alderman DAVIS thought this matter should not be so disposed of that all control of the institution should be taken from the hands of the Common Council. The report was laid over, and the Board adjourned to Thursday.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met last evening. Mr. COSTELLO offered a resolution, which was laid over, directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for building a pier at the foot of Forty-eighth-street, E. R. A resolution from the Committee on Arts and Sciences directing J. Disturnell to furnish 500 copies of the New-York State Directory for the use of the Common Council and Heads of Departments was laid over. The resolution appropriating $600 for defending the Mayor and Common Council of 1857, in the suit of the District-Attorney, in the case of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, was laid over under the rule. Mr. GENET offered a resolution directing the payment of $250 to James Little, for clerical services rendered the Committee of the Board of Councilmen during the present year. Lost. The resolution directing the Comptroller to advertise for proposals from the TIMES, *Herald* and *Tribune*, to publish all the official proceedings and ordinances of the Common Council, was called up and adopted. Mr. VAN TINE offered a resolution to donate $2,000 to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department. Adopted.

Reports—From the Committee on Wharves, in favor of granting C. Vanderbilt the right to construct a pier south of pier No. 1 North River, laid over; from the Committee on Repairs and Supplies with reference to the alterations and repairs necessary to be made in the various station-houses, and the cost thereof, amounting in the aggregate to over $45,000. This report having already passed the Board of Aldermen, was concurred in; from the Committee of the Board of Aldermen on Streets, in favor of paving Sixth-avenue, from Carmine to Forty-second-street, with Belgian pavement, concurred in; from the Committee on Repairs and Supplies in favor of paying J. P. Gaines $250 for plans, &c., of new City Hall; concurred in. Considerable discussion arose on the question of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in paying the bills of Lemuel Shields and Francis Marron for cleaning Station-houses. It was first lost for want of a constitutional vote, then considered and finally adopted. The ordinance fixing the conditions on which the Hudson River Railroad is to be allowed to run small cars on their track was called up for reconsideration, and made the special order for the next meeting.

THE NEW-ORLEANS EPIDEMIC.—The Howard Association of New-Orleans publishes the results of its operations during the prevalence of the epidemic this year. On the 14th of August last it assumed the responsibility of declaring the yellow fever epidemic, and on the 1st November announced the cessation of the epidemic. The number of cases of fever treated under its supervision was 3,414. Of these 2,643 were discharged, cured; and 771 died. The largest proportion were Irish, making 1,485; next came the Germans, 1,069; next, natives of the United States, 409. The fund of the Association, at the start, was $45,264, but the long continuance of the fever exhausted this amount, and contributions were requested and were freely furnished. The assets of the Company in August were $45,000, now they are only $1,920. The average expenditure during the season was about $11 for each person treated. The mortality tables of the city show a total of 4,850 deaths by yellow fever, from June 27 to Nov. 21. The greatest number of deaths in any single week was 474 for the week ending Sept. 19, which was the crisis of the epidemic. Afterwards, it declined rapidly.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Common Council—The Water Works.

The Board of Aldermen met at the usual hour last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the Chair. Mr. COLOHAN, who has recently, by a decision of the Supreme Court, been awarded the office of Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward, in place of Mr. SMITH, was present and took his seat. At the roll call the Clerk was directed not to call his name. Mr. COLOHAN remonstrated, and stated that he was acting under the advice of counsel. He was informed by the Chairman that he would not be recognized until the Committee having the matter in charge made a report to the Board in favor of his claim; that the Board had not as yet passed upon his case. On every vote taken during the evening Mr. COLOHAN demanded that his name should be called, but it was not done.

A communication was received, signed by ex-Mayor Smith and some twenty more large tax-payers, asking the Board to take early action to celebrate the introduction of water, and also suggesting "That the construction of a tasteful fountain in the Park in front of the City Hall, would not only be highly ornamental, but demonstrate to the incredulous the existence and purity of the water, and illustrate its efficiency for extinguishing fires by reason of its elevated fountain head."

A resolution was adopted appointing a Special Committee of Five to report upon the matter. The following Aldermen were appointed on the Committee: McNamee, Green, Messerole, Taylor, Manger.

The resolution, laid on the table two weeks ago, to authorize the Special Committee, who have instructions to investigate the manner in which the Water-Works have been constructed, to appoint a competent person to assist them in their investigations, was called up and adopted by a vote of 17 ayes to 1 nay.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS—CITY OFFICIALS INDICTED.—The Grand Jury, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, came in yesterday and presented fifty indictments, which, with thirty-eight brought in a few days ago, makes eighty-eight indictments as the result of their labor for the term. Of course this is not a fair indication of the labor actually performed, as there were many cases before them which required much time and labor to unravel, and finally amounted to "no cause of complaint." Of the last batch of indictments returned, thirty-seven were against persons for selling liquor without a license, and against WILLIAM CULLEN for killing young HART in Columbia-street, and *two* indictments, at least, for misdemeanor against officials in the City Hall. Besides these were three "presentments" against officeholders; one presentment embraces the names of Justice VOORHIES and Justice BLACHLEY, who, it seems, have refused to pay over fees received in Bastardy and Lunacy cases. The Grand Jurors say "they have not deemed it proper to find true bills of indictment, but present Justices VOORHIES and BLACHLEY, elected to administer the laws, for their violating of the laws and as setting a bad example to the community."

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A man whose name is supposed to be DANIEL WELSH attempted to leave a car on the Long Island Railroad as it was coming into the city yesterday morning, on Atlantic-street, near the tunnel. As he stepped from the platform of a car, the train then being in motion, his coat caught on the railing, and by this he was dragged some distance into the tunnel, when the coat gave way and the wheels of several cars passed over him. The train was stopped as soon as possible, when the injured man was taken to the Brooklyn City Hospital, where he died immediately after his arrival.

DINNER TO THE HON. GEORGE TAYLOR.—The friends of the Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR gave him a complimentary dinner last evening in Montague Hall, Brooklyn. The table was spread for over three hundred persons, and nearly every place was occupied at the table. SAMUEL GARRISON, Esq., presided, and after the cloth was removed, speeches were made by Judge MORSE, Judge GARRISON, WM. H. PECK, the Hon. Mr. TAYLOR and others. The whole affair passed off to the entire satisfaction of those interested in getting it up.

A STEAM CANAL BOAT.—Mr. SAMUEL SNEEDEN, at his yard in the Eastern District, is constructing a steam canal boat for Messrs. BARTON, POPE and others, of New-York, to run on the Erie Canal. She is 97 feet 6 inches in length, 17 feet 6 inches beam, and 8 feet 6 inches depth of hold, and is to be furnished with Barnes' rotary engines, which are now being built by Mr. BURROWS in New-York. The boat will be finished in about three weeks, and is similar to the propeller *Dawn*, now running between New-York and Hartford.

FERRY ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning an employe of the Peck-slip Ferry Company, had both arms crushed in a shocking manner between the fenders at the side of the slip and a boat which came into the dock. He will probably lose the use of both arms.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT CONTEST.—Dr. CLEVELAND surrendered all claim to the Health Office yesterday at 12 o'clock, and placed Dr. BOYD in full possession of the office, books and papers.

WEBSTER LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—This Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: *President*—W. W. GRIFFITH; *Vice-President*—H. O. FULLER; *Recording Secretary*—T. G. TINN; *Corresponding Secretary*—J. M. DECKER; *Treasurer*—F. SCHNEIDER.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Notes of issue for November calendar in this Court must be filed to-day. The calendar will be ready on Thursday next. Term day Monday next, when 20 causes will be called.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Judge LOTT will hold a Special Term, between 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M., every day this week.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF ROBERT OWEN.—The *Europa* brings intelligence of the death of the celebrated ROBERT OWEN, in his 88th year. Mr. OWEN'S name was identified with sundry reformatory movements. He proposed to reconstruct society, projected a variety of measures for the elevation of mankind, and labored diligently in his vocation of philanthropist. He was born in Wales in 1771, made his mark as a bright scholar in his native town at the early age of nine years, went from school into a grocery-shop, and at the age 14 went to London. When 18 years old he became partner in a cotton factory, into which ARKWRIGHT'S machinery had just been introduced; afterwards established the Charlton Mills, near Manchester, and after conducting that concern for some years, undertook the famous speculation at New-Lanark, in Scotland, where he and his partners had the management of mills and a farm of 150 acres, and a population of 2,000 persons. Mr. OWEN was at the head of this enterprise for a quarter of a century, expended great sums of money, was visited by princes, clergy, and the curious from all countries, wrote elaborate treatises on the benefits of a Government like that of New-Lanark, which did away with punishment and the terrors of the penal law, and diligently disseminated his peculiar doctrines. In 1828, he essayed to introduce his theory of Government in Mexico, but was unsuccessful. He afterwards attempted to establish a "New Moral Community," which failed; started a "Labor Exchange Bazaar," which also met a sudden end; and in 1857, urged his claims to a seat in Parliament, in which effort he likewise failed. Mr. OWEN made several visits to the United States, the last of them having occurred some ten years ago. While here he received marked attention from the social reformers, and omitted no opportunity to bring his theories prominently before the public. Mr. OWEN was very enthusiastic in his devotion to schemes of social reorganization; was an avowed free-thinker; had a faculty of fixing the attention of his hearers when he spoke; wrote with facility; was a man of impressive presence, and had many warm admirers. His son, the Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN, was formerly a member of Congress from an Indiana District, and was appointed United States Minister to Naples by President PIERCE, in which post he has recently been superseded by Mr. CHANDLER.

Captain Marcy's Winter Expedition on the Plains.

From the Washington Union.

Capt. R. B. MARCY is now in this city, under orders for special duty.

The expedition of Capt. MARCY from Fort Bridger to New-Mexico, last Winter, on which he was dispatched, by General JOHNSTON, for the procurement of horses, mules and cattle for the army at Camp Scott, was one of the most remarkable on record. The route he pursued, which lay in a pretty direct line across the Uhinty and Rocky Mountain chains, had been traversed before, in the Summer time, by hunters and trappers, but had always been set down, even by those hardy men, as impracticable in the Winter season. The old mountaineer, BAIDGER, pronounced the expedition impracticable. Capt. MARCY set out from Fort Bridger, however, on the 27th of November last, with forty soldiers, twenty-two citizens, thirty days' rations, and sixty-five mules, and reached Fort Massachusetts, New-Mexico—630 miles from Camp Scott—with the loss of but a single man, on the 17th of January, performing the journey in the depth of the Winter.

Immediately after entering the mountains the snow became so deep that it was impossible for the animals in their jaded state to make any progress through it. Forty men were accordingly placed in advance of the mules to break a track for them. This course, which was pursued from day to day, enabled the party slowly to force its way up the western slope of the mountains; but the snow rapidly increased in depth as they advanced, when, as they approached the summit of the mountains, it lay about five feet deep upon the level, and here the leading men *were obliged to crawl on their hands and knees to prevent sinking to their necks.*

The progress of the party was necessarily very slow, and although they labored most faithfully every day from daylight till dark, yet they advanced only 19 miles in five days. The animals, finding no forage, except the pine leaves, became weaker continually. Many of them had died, and those remaining were reduced to a state bordering on starvation. The majority of the men had worn out their shoes before one-half the journey was performed, and, owing to their exposed condition, several had their feet badly frozen, rendering it exceedingly painful for them to march or to stand.

On Jan. 3 the rations were all consumed, and the party was reduced to the necessity of subsisting upon such of the animals as became exhausted, and could perform no other service. This meagre and unwholesome diet, with men who were performing the most laborious severe labor that the human system is capable of sustaining, soon told upon them, and after a few days they became so reduced in strength as to be incapable of procuring food and animals for the comrades they had left at Camp Scott, who, there was good reason to believe, from the famished condition of the small number of animals which remained to them after the long march from Fort Leavenworth, and the attacks of the Mormons on the trains would be in a condition of want before the party could return.

It is known that Capt. MARCY obtained the desired supplies in New-Mexico, except American horses, and that he returned safely to Camp Scott with his welcome purchases.

The return route of the expedition was from Fort Union over the Raton Mountains; thence skirting the western base of the Rocky Mountains, across the head-waters of the Arkansas and South Platte Rivers to Bridger's Pass at the Laramie River; thence along Bryan's trail to Sage Creek; thence north across to Bitter Creek, and down that to Green River, and to Camp Scott—the whole making a distance of seven hundred and forty miles.

It is a noticeable fact in regard to this road "that it affords a passage from the waters of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific without going over a mountain. The ascent to the summit level of the Rocky Mountain chain is here so very gentle as to be almost imperceptible, and for sixty miles upon the platterre forming the dividing ridge, the eye cannot distinguish which course the water takes."

It will be remembered that great apprehension was felt lest the Mormons who, in strong parties, were sent out to waylay Captain MARCY, should succeed in stampeding the animals and cattle he was bringing in from New-Mexico. This officer, however, had effectually provided against any such disaster. He had enlisted in his party, while in New-Mexico, all the experienced hunters, mountain and frontier men that could be found, and thus prepared to act on the offensive by anticipating the enemy and stampeding their own horses and mules. There is no doubt that he would have astounded the Mormons by stampeding their own horses and mules. There is no doubt that he would have astounded the Mormons by completely succeeding in this project had they fallen in with him in their scouting excursions.

The Mortara Case—Letter from Secretary Cass.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1858.

To Mr. A. Hart, President of the Congregation "Mickve Israel," Cherry-street, Philadelphia:

SIR: I have received and submitted to the President your letter of the 15th inst., respecting the alleged forcible abduction from his parents of a Jewish child, by the public authorities at Bologna, in the papal dominions, and asking some expression of condemnation on the part of this Government.

This occurrence took place within the territories of an independent power, and without affecting the rights of any American citizen. It is the settled policy of the United States to abstain from all interference in the internal concerns of the country.

Certainly there is nothing in the circumstances of this case, as they are reported, which would impose this reserve upon the Government. But it is deemed proper to adhere to the established principle which has heretofore regulated its conduct in its intercourse with other nations.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

William Drummond, of Rochester, committed suicide at North Evans, N. Y., Nov. 25, by drowning himself in a ditch, which contained only ten inches of water. He was found with his face submerged.

☞ **Great Fire at Greensburg, Penn.**

From the Evening Bulletin, Sept. 27.

THE RECENT FIRE AT GREENSBURG, PENN.—It is a comfort and consolation to know that while extensive fires must happen, bringing in their train loss and suffering sometimes to a great extent, that even these may have their "alleviation," as the following letter fully proves. And that no person has a right to complain of the loss of books, papers, and other valuables, while such securities as the one named below are so easily procured.

GREENSBURG, Sept. 25, 1858.

To Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 130 Walnut-st., Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: One of the most destructive fires that has ever occurred in our place, happened on Tuesday, the 22d inst., burning some *twenty-five buildings*. I had one of your Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes in a building that was destroyed. The safe was subjected to an intense heat. It was taken from the ruins the following day, and the door near the handle was *still red hot*. It contained books and a number of papers, loose and in bundles, which were not damaged in the slightest. It gives me pleasure to add to the accumulated evidences of the safety and reliability of your safes.

Yours, truly, J. TURNEY.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

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No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.**
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Boys' Winter Clothing.**
Parents will please take notice that
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., have made large and novel additions to their
WINTER STYLES
of School and Dress Clothing for Boys, and have THIS WEEK introduced
SIX ENTIRELY NEW STYLES
OF
BOYS' OVERCOATS.
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S is the Cheapest Clothing House in the United States.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.**
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Rats, Mice, Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Fleas, Moths, Musquitoes, and all other vermin and insects.
For sale, from 25 cents to $1, by the proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st. General Agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway. For sale also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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COCOINE,
Prepared from.....Cocoa-Nut Oil.
The best oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair in use. Sold by PHALON & SON, Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists and fancy stores. Pint bottles, 50 cents; half pint, 30 cents.

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OF MAGNIFICENT FURS
To choose from,
And all at moderate prices,
At
GENIN'S NEW FUR ROOM,
No. 507 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ **Its Effects are Really Magical!**—JULES HAUEL'S Eau Athenienne, or Hair Renovator, prevents the hair falling off, by giving a healthy tone to the roots; where baldness exists, it causes a new growth of soft, luxuriant hair, and it speedily restores gray hair to its original life, color and beauty. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

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No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Overshoes for the Ladies.**—CANTRELL has a large stock of Overshoes, and is selling them at a low figure.

MARRIED.

TREILHAUD—HOFFMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 24, by the Rev. Dr. T. H. Taylor, Vicomte JULES TREILHAUD, first Secretary of the Legation of France at Washington, to SARAH AUSTIN, daughter of Philip V. Hoffman, of this City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

VOY—DE BOW.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 25, by the Rev. Edward Lathrop, of Tabernacle Baptist Church, WILLIAM H. VOY to Miss AMELIA DE BOW, both of this City.

MENDELL—ADAIR.—At Astoria, L. I., on Friday, Oct. 8, by the Rev. Dr. McCarty, Chaplain U. S. A., Lieut. GEORGE M. MENDELL, U. S. A., to Miss ELLEN, daughter of Gen. John Adair, of Astoria.

BUDINGTON—SHEPHERD.—At Quindaro, Kansas Territory, on Thursday, Nov. 11, by the Rev. Mr. Storrs, Dr. GEORGE E. BUDINGTON to Miss EMMA E. SHEPHERD.

DIED

MARTIN.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, Nov. 28, after long but patient suffering, and with a good hope through Christ, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John Simpson, Mrs. CATHERINE R. MARTIN, aged 70 years.

Her funeral will take place at the South Baptist Church, in 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Tuesday.) Relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Massachus

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THE JOURNEY.	THE TARPEIAN ROCK.
THE ARRIVAL AT ROME.	GOING TO OSTIA.
A RAMBLE.	THE VATICAN.
GETTING LOST.	CONCLUSION.
THE COLISEUM.	

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LOOKING DOWN FROM THE COLISEUM.
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MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
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PIANOS TO RENT.

AN ELABORATELY-CARVED SEVEN-octave rosewood piano forte for sale, at half-price; double round corners, carved legs, and finished with greatest magnificence; tone and powers cannot be excelled; made by one of celebrated makers of this City; two years warrantee; belonging to a gentleman having no further use for it. This piano cost $600 a few months ago, and will be sold for $325, including rich stool to match and packing case. Apply at No. 508 Hudson-st., between Christopher and Amos, day or evening. N. B. An object will be made to a cash purchaser.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL SELL a splendid-toned 7-octave rosewood Piano-Forte and Stool, nearly new, worth $450, for $200 cash; has large round corners, full iron frame, beautifully ornamented, &c., with carved case, legs and lyre; reference to maker, with three years' guarantee. Call and examine before purchasing, at No. 149 Wooster-st., near Houston.

A COSTLY 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIano-Forte for sale, at No. 66 High-st., near Pearl, Brooklyn, elegantly finished, with double carving and nearly new, celebrated City makers, fully warranted, beautiful rich tone; must be seen to be appreciated; cost $378; price $215, and boxed if required, and an object made to a cash purchaser.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A FAMILY, HAVING NO FURTHER USE for their piano-forte, will dispose of it for nearly half its value—a $450 instrument, full 7-octave, rosewood, large round corners carved case, legs, &c., magnificent pearl keys, splendid tone, manufactured by well known City makers. Apply at the residence No. 7 2d-st., this week.

ELEGANT CARVED DOUBLE ROUND piano, of tone and finish unsurpassed, with plainer cases, for sale lower than at any house in the trade, and fully warranted. Pianos and melodeons to let, new. A 7-octave piano for $210; a 6½ for $180, at Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway. J. M. PELTON.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new, and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 156 West Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 239 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest cash. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

GREAT CHANCE.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood grand diagonal piano, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted; cost $600; been used a few months, and in perfect order. Will be sold for $200. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO HAS BEEN for some years in the City is desirous of making the acquaintance of a young lady of respectability, with a view to matrimony. Address FELIX, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in the washing, or laundress, in a small family; thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins and French fluting; has the best of references from her last places; no objection to the country or to travel with a lady. Call, for two days, at No. 49 Bank-st., first floor, back room, between Bleecker and 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or fine washer and parlor maid; does up fine linen in style; wages $7. Also, her niece, as seamstress and nurse; takes charge of a baby or growing children; is quick at the needle: wages $7, City or Brooklyn. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress or chambermaid in a small private family; is fully competent to discharge her duties in either capacity; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 167 East 32-st., first floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen, for two days, at the St. Denis Hotel, corner of 11th-st. and Broadway. Inquire at the office for Mrs. CLARKE'S room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; would be willing to assist in taking care of children. Has two years City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; she is capable of taking charge of an infant, and raise it with either bottle or spoon; very fond of children, and has a most excellent temper; best of City reference. For further particulars, call at No. 74 Charles-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AMERICAN PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and neat sewer; understands her business well. Also, a first-rate Protestant cook, who understands pastry and preserves of all kinds; has the highest City reference. Call at No. 127 Waverly-place.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid or waiter, or to assist with the fine washing and ironing and chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 147 West 27th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, can operate on a machine. No objection to assist in the care of children. Can be seen until suited at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of families. Can be seen at No. 7 Attorney-st., between Grand and Division.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would do some washing and ironing; has City reference. Can be seen for three days. Apply at No. 87 East 32d-st., top floor of front room, between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and can have the best City references. Apply at No. 238 6th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman—a Protestant—to do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and take care of children. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN PROTESTANT girls, sisters, situations—one as seamstress, no objection to do chamberwork or take charge of children; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Has good City reference. Call at 70 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse; would do plain sewing or light chamberwork if required; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies and children's dresses; can operate on a machine; no objection to assist in the care of children. Can be seen at No. 111 West 31st-st., until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and sew, or would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; is a neat sewer, and can be well recommended by her last employer, where she can be seen until suited. Apply at No. 56 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant German woman; is a first-rate washer and ironer and good plain cook; speaks English fluently; has good City reference. Apply at No 207 Broome-st., near Norfolk, in the candy store, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls, situations; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and plain sewer; have got the best of City reference. Call at No. 372 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has best of City reference; no objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and good cook; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 176 16th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or waitress; can cut and fit children's clothes; good City reference. Call at No. 178 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN lady a situation as housekeeper, companion or nurse to an aged or invalid lady. Address AMERICAN HOUSEKEEPER, Brooklyn Post Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; she is willing to assist in washing. May be seen at No. 325 6th-av. Refers to No. 25 West 20th-st., where she has lived the past 18 months.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 West 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an American lady of experience, who is a good seamstress and is willing to make herself generally useful. References given. Apply at No. 679 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, 18 YEARS old, a situation as child's nurse; is very fond of children, and willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 200 Grand-st., near Mott.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Best of refereece given from her late situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes and ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; best of references given. Apply at No. 679 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking thoroughly, in a private family. Apply at No. 63 Stanton-st., 4th-story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as nurse and seamstress; has best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 219 Broome-st.

LAUNDRESS.—SHE TAKES IN WASHING AND ironing, at her residence, No. 82 17th-st., in the rear, near the 6th-av.; will give satisfaction to all who favor her with their calls. CLARA HUTTON.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of first-class Protestant and other servants, daily waiting at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st.; none but the most respectable servants admitted at this institution, (seven years established,) and its entire business conducted on strictly honorable principles.
R. P. CHRISTOPHER, Proprietor.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS —German, Scotch, English, Swiss, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, WHO have just come from the country without any family, situations; the man as groom or coachman, is a good driver, and has a perfect knowledge of his business, and would have no objection to take charge of a small garden or make himself generally useful, if required: his wife as cook or laundress, would have no objection to make herself generally useful, if required. Address R. M. H., No. 328 Bowery, corner of Bond-st., at Albro's.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, together or separately; one as seamstress and dressmaker, and to assist in chamberwork or wait on an invalid—has no objection to go in the country or travel with a lady; the other as first-rate laundress, can flute and mangle and clear-starch. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av., for two days. Both have the best of recommendations.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, SOBER, SINgle man, a situation to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage; is a skillful driver, and also a good gardener; can take care of a cow, and is a good milker; also can take care of a furnace if required; City and country; 18 years' experience; wages moderate for the Winter, and willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND TRUSTWORTHY Scotch Protestant young man a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is also a good vegetable gardener and farmer; is willing to work and to make himself useful. Wages not so much an object as a good place; has the very best of reference, or his last employer can be seen in the City. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED PROTESTANT Scotchman, without incumbrance, a situation, as coachman; can take care of a garden, if required; can produce the best of reference as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness; has no objection to any part of the country; would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address R. R., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as groom and coachman. Country preferred. Is a good groom and a good driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Is willing to go to any part of the country. Wages moderate. Can be seen for three days by addressing C. W., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG SCOTCHman, 26 years of age; knows how to take care of and drive horses, and is willing to make himself useful in a gentleman's house; has no objection to going South with a gentleman's family. Can give good reference. Address T. M., or apply at SMITH'S Seed store, No. 61 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a trustworthy man of long experience in the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; has the best City reference from his previous and last places. Address C. M., No. 37 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a private family; he understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference from his last place. Address H. T., at Mr. Morriss' grocery store, corner of University-place and 12th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a very excellent and highly-recommended German Protestant man, who understands the care and treatment of horses well, and is a careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his former employers. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom, or porter in a store; he is willing and obliging, and will make himself generally useful; seven years' reference from his last place. Call for two days at No. 79 Bleecker-st., in the harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as farmer; understands all kinds of farming, and has good reference. Address E. C., Box No. 173, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family. Has long City reference from his last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family, with the best of City reference. Call at No. 756 Broadway, in the drug store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable Protestant man; has no objections to the country; can produce first-rate City references. Address J. O., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION to learn harness making; has had two years' experience. Call at or address No. 3 6th-st., near the Bowery.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS, TIDY GIRL, FOR general housework; one with some experience; it is necessary that she should understand cooking and be a good washer and ironer. Such a person, well recommended, may find a good home by applying to JOHN LEWIS, No. 104 Murray-st.

WANTED—STRAW HAT TRIMMERS AND STRAW braid sewers, at Newark, N. J. Apply to MAYHER & RAVENHILL, No. 180 Broadway, late A. Leland & Co.

REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE WITH large garden, 12 lots, filled with all kinds of fine fruits, &c.; the house has eight large airy rooms; gas in every room; a fine conservatory leading from the parlors; also, a large carriage-house and stable, with four good rooms over; fine pump of spring water and cistern in the garden. The whole will be rented for $450 per year to a responsible tenant. Apply to Mr. GEORGE GROVE, 21st-st., South Brooklyn, adjoining the premises. Cars pass the end of the street every five minutes. Commands a very fine view of the water.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 96 ACRES IN GENesee County, this State, 80 acres improved, 16 timber. A good farm dwelling, barn, and other out-buildings, occupied by the owner; well adapted to grain or grass; well watered and healthy. Two miles from station at Darien, on Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad, 25 miles from Buffalo. Most of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Cash price $30 per acre. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID FARM OF ABOUT 220 acres, situated about half a mile from Madison dépôt, Morris County, N. J., and one hours' ride from the City, and being a part of the estate of, and adjoining, the homestead of the late Wm. Gibbons, deceased, with farm-house, barns, dairy-house, &c., and an apple orchard of about 600 trees. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO CAPITALISTS.—For sale, to close an estate, six houses in one block and seven in another, in a good neighborhood in Williamsburgh, at a price that will net, at the present rental, nearly fifteen per cent. per annum. They are all in the best repair, and occupied by highly respectable and prompt tenants. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of PIKE & GALPIN, Attorneys at Law, No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSE OR APARTMENTS IN PATERSON, N. J. WANTED—A comfortable house preferred, or suitable apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, for a gentleman, wife, two children and servant; in a respectable neighborhood. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 3,346 Post-Office, New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—A NEW and elegant double two-story and attic house and four lots of ground, on 89th-st., near the East River; a desirable locality. The house is modernly arranged, with furnace, gas and Croton water throughout. Seventy-five per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER,
Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY seat, or small farm, of about 20 to 40 acres of land, with house and out-buildings complete, on the Hudson, on the Sound, or on New-York Bay preferred. Any person having a place of this description, which they wish to dispose of for cash, on reasonable terms, may address FARM, Box No. 2,096, New-York Post-Office, giving description, location, terms, &c., &c.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE 3-STORY HOUSE No. 104 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st. The house is in complete order, and ready for immediate occupancy. It will be let as it is, or it will be altered for business purposes for a good tenant. It is believed that there are few places so desirable for a respectable tailoring or upholstering establishment as this.
ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—ANY PARTY INVESTING CAPItal, or desirous of purchasing for their own use a neat brick house, in South Brooklyn, two-story and attic, containing ten rooms, good cellar, &c., all in first rate order, for $3,000, can learn the full particulars by applying at RICHARD BARTLET'S Insurance Agency, No. 24 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—CONtaining 100 acres, conveniently situated on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad, and within two hours' ride of either New-York or Philadelphia. For particulars inquire of the Receiving Teller, Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT THROG'S NECK, WESTCHESter County, a fine country-seat of 120 acres, lying directly on the Sound: capable of being divided into four parts, all having a fine water front. Would be sold at a low price on liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Address O. C. FERRIS, No. 20 John-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON NINETYninth-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; lot 25x100 11in.; frame house 20x26. Inquire of NORMAN RANDALL, No. 94 Thompson-st., or NATHAN SANFORD, on the premises. Price, $1,250.

TO LET—A PART OF A HOUSE IN WEST 21st-st., to a small family; or the whole house, furnished, and the family (consisting of a gentleman, his wife, child and servant) board with the party taking it. Address J. N. G., Box No. 2,920 Post-Office.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 1 Ludlow-place, corner of Houston and Sullivan-sts., with gas and Croton water. Rent $300 until May 1. Apply to F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal-st., or No. 66 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Dépôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

TO LET LOW—A ROOM 16½ BY 34 FEET, IN the rear of Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, with entrance on 13th-st. Is suitable for an office or small club room. Inquire in the piano-forte warerooms of
J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway.

TO LET—AT NO. 737 8TH-AV., BETWEEN 50TH and 51st sts., a suite of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms and kitchen, with gas and Croton water; rent $175 a year. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st.

BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP.—For sale, a brick cottage and lot on Murray Hill; for sale at a bargain; price, $5,000; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR AND THE BACK parlor, if desired, of the house No. 2 Mansfield-place, West 51st-st. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to R. B. C., *Home Journal* Office, No. 107 Fulton-st.

DESK ROOM, OR PART OF A LARGE office on second floor to let, in Cedar, near William-st. For particulars, please address Box No. 4,663 Post-Office, with real name.

HOUSE WANTED.—A MODERATE-SIZED house, located up town, west side, in exchange for a valuable tract of Iowa land. Address Box No. 1,868 Post-Office.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 15 Horatio st., having all the modern conveniences; $3,500 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers, about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 81 Wall-st.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $50 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 134 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

INSTRUCTION

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 31 Bible House, Astor-place.
The Rev. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school, for a limited number of boys and young men, insures a thorough English education, high scholarship in the classics and mathematics, and complete instruction in modern languages and drawing; in connection with the most refining and elevating influences of moral culture. Circulars at the school rooms.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 5 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 2d-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

AMENIA SEMINARY.—THE REV. DENNISON GAGE, A. M., Principal. Male and female. A first-class institution with an able corps of teachers and low terms, offers unusual inducements to students. Winter term begins Dec. 16. Circulars or information may be obtained of the Rev. B. M. Adams, No. 176 Duane-st., the Rev. A. K. Sanford, Five Points Mission, No. 61 Park-st., J. A. Gilbert, No. 22 Liberty-st., Thomas Hoyt & Co., No. 258 Front-st., New-York, or of George W. Curtis, Amenia, N. Y.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$3 A MONTH —ST. ANNE'S French Classes, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; 7¼ P. M. for beginners; 8½ for conversation. Admission to both, $3 a month. Day class at 2 o'clock. Professor JOSEPH J. GRIERRE, No. 82 4th-av. From the first week pupils read, translate, and answer in French questions addressed to them. Private lessons.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 43d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 87 Liberty st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and day pupils—No. 79 East 14th-st. For full information, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute, or will be sent to applicants. The Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av. There is a Primary Department. Principal, Mme. DON BERNARD, *née* De Rochefermoy, late French Teacher of the Rutgers Institute.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.
P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTION—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—No. 920 BROADway.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. Classes are formed day and evening. Circulars and further information as above.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and Female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

M. NOEL BERGIER, AN EXPERIENCED Professor, continues to give private instruction in the French language and literature, at the residence of families, or at his own, No. 132 Madison-av.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—The number of pupils is limited. The education imparted is thorough and under the best influences. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

TEACHERS.

SCHOOLS SUPPLIED WITH COMPETENT teachers, pupils, books, &c. Parents with school circulars gratuitously, and teachers with positions. Teachers—ladies and gentlemen—wanted to go South and West. American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

TO TEACHERS.—A THOROUGH TEACHER IS wanted in the junior department of a boys' boarding school, near the City; to a competent man, not afraid of work, used to the routine of a boarding school, and willing to engage in it heartily, the place offers many inducements. Address X. Y. Z., Box No 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY EXPERIenced in teaching, as resident governess. Advertiser is competent to instruct in English, French and Music. Terms moderate. Address GOVERNESS, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

AN ACCOMPLISHED TEACHER, EDUcated at Yale, desires a residence in a family where a few hours' daily instruction in the Classics or English branches would be an equivalent. References unexceptionable. Address T. K., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING the English branches, music and French, would wish to form an engagement to instruct for some time, daily, in consideration for her board. Address TEACHER, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience in teaching, having good testimonials and references, is now awaiting an engagement. Address SIGMA, Box No. 104, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer. This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulev

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,056,242 42
Average amount of Specie	1,606,520 27
Average amount of Circulation	230,118 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,581,533 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$987,423 00
Average amount of Specie	119,423 00
Average amount of Circulation	90,894 00
Average amount of Deposits	649,141 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, November 26, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Districts	$574,916 00
Average amount of Specie	54,241 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,211 00
Average amount of Deposits	368,667 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,836,581 99
Average amount of Specie	2,403,569 68
Notes of late Bank of America	21,846 00 } 103,968 00
Average amount of Circulation	82,122 00 }
Average amount of Deposits	6,717,523 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discouts	$12,461,961 72
Average amount of Specie	3,017,496 72
Average amount of Circulation	1,576 00
Average amount of Deposits	8,415,226 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
RICHARD STAGPOOLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,140,196 21
Average amount of Specie	163,162 68
Average amount of Circulation	137,248 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,232,782 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,405,591 91
Average amount of Specie	848,978 57
Average amount of Circulation	355,578 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,613,382 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,635,589 75
Average amount of Specie	339,209 80
Average amount of Circulation	84,443 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,540,186 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,718,842 05
Average amount of Specie	1,413,419 19
Average amount Circulation	161,667 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,630,646 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RODY. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,871,813 37
Average amount of Specie	1,158,098 65
Average amount of Circulation	260,524 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,992,426 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,517,914 20
Average amount of Specie	410,342 90
Average amount of Circulation	226,869 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,122,718 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$347,168 47
Average amount of Specie	30,941 37
Average amount of Circulation	96,229 00
Average amount of Deposits	304,693 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,603,131 35
Average amount of Specie	250,773 16
Average amount of Circulation	159,510 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,174,916 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$552,768 33
Average amount of Specie	103,966 00
Average amount of Circulation	90,736 00
Average amount of Deposits	360,343 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,018,956
Average amount of Specie	962,651
Average amount of Circulation	281,701
Average amount of Deposits	2,868,938

City and County of New York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday November 27, 1858.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$733,136 04
Average amount of Specie	96,864 98
Average amount of Circulation	136 862 00
Average amount of Deposits	555,962 18

City and County of New York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,868,841 42
Average amount of Specie	838,422 70
Average amount of Circulation	36,201 25
Average amount of Deposits	1,822,753 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. CARTWRIGHT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
W. C. MUNFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,703,264 86
Average amount of Specie	771,925 56
Average amount of Circulation	144,197 00
Average amount of Dep sits	3,404,863 74

City and County of New York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,468,109 00
Average amount of Specie	335,370 04
Average amount of Circulation	127,231 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,290,231 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$246,733 00
Average amount of Specie	21,456 00
Average amount of Circulation	82,894 00
Average amount of Deposits	143,791 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1858.
WM. H. RIDLEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,903,129 29
Average amount of Specie	300,981 78
Average amount of Circulation	138,584 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,683,421 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$726,419 26
Average amount of Specie	96,359 15
Average amount of Circulation	120,473 00
Average amount of Deposits	611,701 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$360,731 51
Average amount of Specie	41,643 87
Average amount of Circulation	49,022 00
Average amount of Deposits	223,341 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,397,318 61
Average amount of Specie	179,551 32
Average amount of Circlation	84,305 00
Average amount of Deposits	865,930 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,500,784 60
Average amount of Specie	251,068 78
Average amount of Circulation	199,488 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,524,490 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BURDEN, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$866,477 09
Average amount of Specie	163,770 64
Average amount of Circulation	103,455 00
Average amount of Deposits	896,623 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN THOMSON, President of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

JOHN THOMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,145,919 89
Average amount of Specie	343,280 12
Average amount of Circulation	235,924 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,866,503 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. H. ADLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. H. ADLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,175,407 46
Average amount of Specie	699,586 57
Average amount of Circulation	306,915 83
Average amount of Deposits	3,903,389 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$918,578 33
Average amount of Specie	120,577 86
Average amount of Circulation	112,059 00
Average amount of Deposits	726,369 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,677,728 59
Average amount of Specie	281,918 95
Average amount of Circulation	165,288 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,268,429 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,830,702 24
Average amount of Specie	793,247 28
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank	283,016 77
Average amount of Deposits	3,460,326 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$333,051 73
Average amount of Specie	46,695 11
Average amount of Circulation	72,672 00
Average amount of Deposits	231,313 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$763,256 00
Average amount of Specie	167,378 58
Average amount of Circulation	125,519 00
Average amount of Deposits	635,889 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,558,447 65
Average amount of Specie	318,240 49
Average amount of Circulation	47,293 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,178,021 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,132,500 97
Average amount of Specie	1,758,400 56
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	109,696 88
Average amount of Deposits	6,971,006 43

*Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,946,839 93
Average amount of Specie	256,767 65
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	138,697 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,192,703 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Charter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,290,038 11
Average amount of Specie	1,125,476 58
Average amount of Circulation	232,084 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,902,281 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 185?:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,684,248 41
Average amount of Specie	248,570 27
Average amount of Circulation	119,978 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,079,100 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
CORNELIUS R. DISOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,179,450 45
Average amount of Specie	302,557 60
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	130,971 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,144,991 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$392,129 61
Average amount of Specie	33,899 55
Average amount of Circulation	83,440 00
Average amount of Deposits	281,175 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$425,399 24
Average amount of Specie	13,506 14
Average amount of Circulation	138,129 00
Average amount of Deposits	184,879 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 29th day of November, 1858.
E. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$289,039 66
Average amount of Specie	21,136 45
Average amount of Circulation	112,696 00
Average amount of Deposits	314,440 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$353,816 99
Average amount of Specio	63,078 89
Average amount of Circulation	47,840 00
Average amount of Deposits	299,517 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,751,711 01
Average amount of Specie	291,118 05
Average amount of Circulation	110,040 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,386,814 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$536,708 26
Average amount of Specie	70,589 77
Average amount of Circulation	93,917 00
Average amount of Deposits	370,127 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 29th day of November, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,070,171 09
Average amount of Specie	191,651 06
Average amount of Circulation	124,879 00
Average amount of Deposits	932,859 95

City and County of New-York ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,332,660 31
Average amount of Specie	998,628 85
Average amount of Circulation	176,309 83
Average amount of Deposits	3,856,493 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEES, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$890,253 55
Average amount of Specie	135,703 49
Average amount of Circulation	111,772 00
Average amount of Deposits	577,952 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1858.
P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,436,215 98
Average amount of Specie	814,721 54
Average amount of Circulation	110,270 09
Average amount of Deposits	2,924,885 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,130,615 27
Average amount of Specie	230,497 41
Average amount of Circulation	91,798 00
Average amount of Deposits	876,149 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,301,209 04
Average amount of Specie	204,068 57
Average amount of Circulation	191,534 00
Average amount of Deposits	878,041 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,611,877 00
Average amount of Specie	1,330,785 00
Average amount of Circulation	79,042 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,160,788 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM,

HAVANA.

Letter of the Empire City.

The *Empire City*, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, left New-Orleans at 8 A. M. on the 20th inst., arrived at Havana at sunrise on the 23d, and left at 4½ P. M. same day for this port, where she arrived yesterday morning. Her passage has been prolonged by continual heavy weather and head winds. She brings 25 passengers and a large freight of produce from both mentioned ports.

The opera just inaugurated by MAX MARETZEK, at the Villa Nueva Theatre, was occupying the attention of the Havaneros, and under the new law of prices promised a success to the enterprising manager.

The spacious floating dock, constructed lately in New-Orleans, had safely arrived at Havana on the 20th in tow of the Spanish steamers *Mexico* and *Pelayo*, having been six days on the passage.

The "Cuban Progress," (such is her name,) will attract a great deal of floating capital in the harbor, formerly diverted to the United States; but being alone of its kind, it is inferred that her tariff of prices will diminish the amount of business it might otherwise do.

Exchange on London 14@14¼ ₱ cent.; New-York and Boston 3@3¼ do. Freights excessively dull—not a vessel of the United States taken during the past week.

One cargo of negroes, 493, had been landed on the coast to the eastward, since last advices.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 29.

The steamship *Isabel* brings Havana advices of the 25th. Sugars were firm; D. S. No. 12, 9¼ reals. The stock at Havana and Matanzas was 55,000 boxes. Sterling Exchange had declined to 13 ₱ cent. premium; Exchange on New-York, 3¼ ₱ cent. premium; on New-Orleans, 4¼@5 ₱ cent. premium.

PERSONAL.

The Cheltenham (England) *Examiner* has the following:—"Eight-and-twenty years ago, a young barrister was employed professionally to go down to Bridgnorth, in Shropshire, for the purpose of advocating the claims of Mr. R. Arkwright to represent that borough. His eloquence was successful, and after the election to left the town. On Wednesday week the same gentleman revisited the old town, as the honored guest of Mr. H. Whitmore, one of the Lords of the Treasury, the patron of an M. P. for the borough, yet the subordinate official as far as his guest is concerned. The guest in whose honor the bells of Bridgnorth Church were set a-ringing, whose drive through the streets with his host was followed by curious and respectful gazers, affixed the Great Seal of England to the Chinese treaty at Mr. Whitmore's house when it was forwarded to him from Balmoral, for he was no other than the Right Honorable Lord Chelmsford, Lord Chancellor of England.

A Florence correspondent of the Boston *Courier* says: Through the kindness of Mr. Powers, an opportunity was afforded myself seeing his Bronze statue of Webster, at the foundry here, the day before it was prepared for shipment. It is a noble figure, of more than life size, representing Webster as standing erect, his left hand resting on a bundle of fasces, while his right hand holds across his breast a roll of manuscript. The costume is modern throughout, and the dress-coat is buttoned over the chest. I was greatly disappointed in the head of the statue; it appeared to me a failure as to form, likeness, and intellectual expression. The statue was cast in one piece; the bronze is quite different in color from that of the Munich foundry, being dull and muddy-looking. Mr. Powers has just completed, at his studio, a copy of the Fisher Boy, for the Hon. Hamilton Fish, and is now engaged on a bust of Mrs. Wade Hampton, whose brother, the Hon. John S. Preston, is now residing in Florence.

Commander Boutwell, U. S. N., publishes, in the Washington *Union*, a card in relation to the action of the Court-Martial in his case. He says the reasons of the attacks upon him are obvious: "There are some who want my place in the Navy, and others who embrace the opportunity to attack the President. I think the evidence before the Court would have sustained the President if he had reduced my suspension on half-pay to five months instead of five years. And I further believe that the President, in the course he pursued, was actuated by pure motives and a disposition to do justice."

A Salt Lake correspondent of the *Alta California* describes an interview with Major Væquez, the discoverer of Great Salt Lake. He first entered the Utah Valley thirty-six years ago. In 1822 Major V. arrived in Cache Valley, with a company of trappers, but was driven out by the severe weather. In seeking for better quarters the Major discovered Salt Lake, which he considered, at first, to be an arm of the sea. The following Spring he built a boat, and explored the Lake. The old gentleman is now in Utah.

A handsome silver speaking-trumpet, bearing the following inscription, has been transmitted from the United States to the American Consul at Bremen: "The President of the United States to Capt. Wilmsen, of the Bremen bark *Laura*, for his humane, zealous, and successful efforts in rescuing one of the passengers and two of the crew of the steamer *Central America* from the perils of the sea, 1858."

M. Lamartine writes to the Free-Mason's Lodge of Macon, (France,): "The tribute of esteem and sympathy which the Masonic lodges of France and foreign countries have been kind enough to send to me through you give me a right of confraternity with them. I did not require this right to esteem them; but this honorary confraternity now entitles me to love them as brothers." It is announced that the Milly property is not for sale.

Certain arrangements which have oozed out in the fashionable quarter, Champs Elysées, indicate unmistakably the abrupt return of Duke Malakoff and his Duchess to take up their abode in Paris and spend the season here. It is understood (says a correspondent) that a softer influence is exerted in this change of venue, and the Court circle will gain in brilliancy what is lost to Belgravia.

The *Building News* has it "on pretty good authority," that the leading Pre-Raphaelites have received not to exhibit their pictures at the Royal Academy in May next, but to originate a new combination under the title of the "Hogarth Society," having no reference to the satirical painter, but to the printseller of the Haymarket.

Lord Glencorse having withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Lord Rectorship of the Glasgow University, the Independent Committee of Students have, we learn, brought forward Mr. Charles Dickens as a candidate. The candidates now in the field are Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Mr. Dickens.

The triangular quarrel between Messrs. Pryor, Irving and Wise, in Virginia, has been enlarged by the appearance of Gov. Wise as a combatant. The Governor addresses a letter to Mr. Pryor, in which he speaks of Irving as being so given to falsehood that he (the Governor) simply "pities and forgives the miserably-depraved man."

The Archbishop of Cologne has ordered prayers to be offered up that the approaching elections "may be agreeable to God;" and in a pastoral letter has recommended "good Catholics" to take an active part in the elections, by voting for men who are notoriously faithful to God, and are devoted to the country and the Prince Regent.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon have left London on a visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French at Compiègne. Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived in London on Tuesday, and have received invitations to visit the Emperor and Empress of the French at Compiègne.

A bull-dog attacked General Tom Thumb's ponies lately, as he was riding to the Teutonic Hall, at Liverpool. The ponies ran at great speed, and it was with difficulty that the General was rescued. His valet was knocked down and injured, one of the ponies was seriously wounded, and the carriage broken.

The Prince de Ligne has been reelected President of the Belgian Senate all but unanimously, there being but one vote against him.

The banquet to Messrs. Bright and Gibson, at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, has been fixed for Friday, Dec. 10.

Vice-Admiral Laplace, who has been placed on the retired list, and who quits the maritime prefecture of Brest, is to be appointed a Senator.

Cardinal Archbishop Scitowsky, Primate of Hungary, has set out for Italy to present to the Pope the resolutions of the Provincial Synod.

Dr. Charles Mackay has delivered the first of a series of four lectures on "Poetry and Song," to the members of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that the reason of Com. Stewart's contemplated resignation is, that he wishes to visit Europe.

Mr. Shehan, of the Chicago *Daily Times*, is writing a Life of Stephen A. Douglas, under the authorization of Mr. D.

The Hon. Wm. M. Meredith delivered the Alumni of the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, Nov. 25.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of *The Scalpel*, attends exclusively to consultations on the more obscure diseases and to operative surgery. Piles, Fistula and reducible rupture are permanently cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 Fifth-avenue; at all other hours he is at his private Hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require surgical operations or prolonged dietetic treatment. Consultation fee, either at office or by letter, $5. The office of *The Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary or business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

PIES THAT ARE PIES.

Among the many wants of this great metropolis nothing is more needed than a reliable pie. Such an article can now be had at No. 90 Third-avenue, in all its glory; not one that would make a man howl to look at and blush to look an honest dog in the face, but one that may be eaten with confidence, as thousands are ready to testify. But how can they be sold at so low a price? That's the secret, and nobody's business but the manufacturers. Large sales only for cash. Call or send to Mrs. HOPKINS, No. 90 Third-avenue, and satisfy yourselves.

[Advertisement.]

A BANKRUPT'S STOCK.—KNOX has no occasion to resort to this miserable advertising subterfuge to attract attention to his magnificent display of furs, arguing very properly that the public are inclined to believe that the stock of the bankrupt must be poor stuff, or he would not have failed. His reliance is upon first-class articles, sold at low prices, and the demand alike for hats and furs at his establishment, No. 212 Broadway, proves the correctness of his theory. Ladies, call and examine his variety of fancy furs.

[Advertisement.]

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT.

J. GURNEY'S

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC AND FINE ART GALLERY,

No. 707 Broadway, first block below New-York Hotel.

In announcing the opening of a new Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, Mr. GURNEY desires to call the attention of the public to a few facts:

That he is the oldest established Daguerreotypist in the United States.

That his rooms were first opened in the year 1846, at a time when the art was in its infancy, and previous to the existence of any other establishment now in existence; and that during a period of eighteen years he has devoted his entire attention to the perfection of the Photographic Art, and has advanced from time to time large sums of money to assist others in demonstrating their supposed discoveries.

That he has spared neither time nor expense in accomplishing this design, and now, thanks to the correct judgment of an appreciative community, he can truthfully say that he has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations.

Desirous of keeping pace with the improvements of the age, and rendering every convenience to his patrons, he has, at great expense, fitted up a new establishment, which, he believes, in elegance and convenience, surpasses any other in the world, occupying the new white marble building, No. 707 Broadway, built expressly to accommodate his increasing business, and for the further advancement of the Photographic Art.

Passing through the

RECEPTION ROOM,

on the first floor, you ascend *one flight of stairs* to the

EXHIBITION GALLERY,

containing a large collection of Photographs, finished in every style and size; among which are those of some of the most eminent and celebrated persons of the day.

In order to render the Gallery as attractive as possible, Mr. GURNEY has adorned one entire wall with the productions of some of the best American and foreign landscape painters.

DAGUERREOTYPE OPERATING ROOMS.

These have been arranged under the personal supervision of Mr. GURNEY, on an entire new principle, combining all that is necessary to make this department perfect.

PHOTOGRAPH OPERATING ROOMS.

This portion of the establishment has also been under the direct control of Mr. GURNEY, who was the first to introduce the new styles and improvements in Photography. Of course there may be many imitators in the art, as there are charlatans in the wake of every scientific discovery, but Mr. GURNEY merely refers to his pictures as evidence of their superiority over those of any others.

ARTISTS' STUDIOS OF OIL PAINTINGS.

This is the highest branch of all, where artists of the first distinction labor for the perfection of art;—where, day after day, the portrait of some person is set forth to perpetuate fading beauty. It may be safely stated that these pictures will compare with the productions of the best European artists.

PASTEL STUDIO.

This is the studio where the unfinished Photograph receives its life-like colors, and where, by the most delicate process, the picture increases in correctness and beauty at each touch. Pastel is not exactly painting in water colors, but the stick of hardened paint is used as a brush, and requires the finest pencilling. It is an interesting process, and one which will repay a visit.

Besides these departments, there are many others devoted to the minor branches of the business, such as preparing plates, which requires a thorough knowledge of the principle of daguerreotyping.

The particular styles of pictures which Mr. GURNEY is now producing are as follows:

PHOTOGRAPHS,

From Miniature to Life size, finished in Oil, Pastel, Water Colors, India Ink and Crayon, by a corps of talented Artists.

IMPERIAL,

Retouched and Plain Photographs.

MINIATURES IN OIL,

For beauty, delicacy and finish, are unequaled.

DAGUERREOTYPES,

In the usual artistic styles.

N. B.—Old Daguerreotypes of deceased persons can be copied by the Photographic process, enlarged to any size and colored in any style equal to those made from life.

The largest collection of Photographs of Statesmen, Divines, Poets, Literary and Military men to be seen in the world. Also, on exhibition, the largest collection of testimonials ever awarded any artist for Photographic productions.

PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Gallery open till 9 P. M., for the free inspection of the public.

Mr. J. GURNEY, having thus presented his plans to the public, desires their approval for the success of his new establishment. Upon the foundation of these plans he expects to still further elevate the standard of Photography and its various branches. Combining all the imitative arts in his Gallery, with perfection of finish, delicacy of touch and a subdued softness incomparable in its nature, he believes he can safely challenge the rivalship of any other establishment.

J. GURNEY,
Photographic Artist,
No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MESSRS. CROOK & DUFF'S DINING SALOON.—The Dining Saloon of Messrs. CROOK & DUFF, in the TIMES Buildings, has taken the front rank. It has two entrances, on Park-row and Nassau-street, an unusual advantage, rendering it very convenient of access. The main room is a lofty and spacious apartment, paved with marble and handsomely frescoed in walls and ceiling. The furniture is uniform and elegant, and the accommodations altogether comfortable and inviting. The proprietors bring the results of a long experience to bear upon the conduct of their establishment. They have spared no expense in the fitting up and adornment of their premises, and provide a choice bill of fare for the benefit of their customers. The basement is fitted up with a bar, lunch-room and smoking apartment, furnished with comfortable sofas, and, like the upper saloon, runs through from street to street. The appointments for the toilet occupy a separate apartment, and one arranged upon a liberal scale, with marble basins, costly French mirrors, and all modern conveniences. The culinary department, occupying the whole depth of the building, is arranged upon a plan of extraordinary completeness. Its ranges, bake-houses, washing apparatus, and all the paraphernalia of the *cuisine*, have been constructed upon the most approved principles. The refreshing cleanliness of this part of the establishment, the order which pervades its departments, and the careful oversight which is exercised in its management, are welcome letters of appetite. It is not every lower region of a dining-saloon that will bear a close inspection. This one courts it. The man who is permitted to examine it, comes away with a vigorous appetite, enjoys his beef-steak with a keen relish, and sips his soup with confidence. CROOK & DUFF are good purveyors, as well as capable managers, and please the palate by a sumptuous array of the "good things of life." They are reaping a deserved reward in the patronage of an excellent class of customers.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—IMPORTANT ADVICE.—The festivities of Summer leave the stomach and bowels more or less disordered. In the Winter, therefore, a course of these admirable Pills is highly advisable. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 29.

$1,500	Ill. Int. '60	91⅜	100	Harlem	Railroad 12½
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	b3 94¾	200	do	12
5,500	N. Car. St. 6s	98	100	do	b60 12¾
500	do	98¼	100	Harlem RR. Pref.	29
40,000	Missouri St. 6s	89⅞	150	do	b60 29
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	90¼	200	Reading RR	s60 50¼
1,000	Erie R. Bds. '75	42	100	do	s30 50⅜
5,000	Erie R.R. C.bs '71	41⅜	100	do	c 50⅜
2,000	Mich. C.R.R. 8 ₱c. 1st m.	95	300	do	s30 50⅜
15,000	Ill. C.R.R. bs	s60 90¾	100	do	c 50⅜
14,500	do	90⅜	370	Mich. Cen. RR	52¼
5,000	do	b60 91	100	do	s30 52
1,000	Ill. Freeland bs.	90¾	50	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	21¾
5,000	L. C. & M. L. G.b.	28¾	50	do	b30 21⅞
5,000	do	b60 28¾	25	do	21⅞
5,000	do	s30 28¼	250	M. S. & N. Ia. g. s.	51
4,000	L.E. & W. 2d M. b.	54	360	do	51¼
200	Canton Co	b60 20¾	200	do	s60 50¾
21	Del. & Hud. C.Co	98¾	160	Panama R. R.	121
100	do	s30 98¾	370	Ill. Cen. R. R.	76¾
200	Brun.C.Land Co.b3	3	50	do	b15 76¾
105	Pacific M. S. Co	103¾	100	do	s3 76¾
50	do	s30.103¾	150	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	9¾
50	do	s30. 104	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b30 72¾
20	do	103⅞	100	do	b60 72¾
200	do	s10. 104	50	do	s30 71¾
35	do	104	50	do	b30 72¼
100	Dor. Free Stone Co.	6	150	do	s3 72
25	N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 82¾	100	Cl. & Tol. R. R.	s10 31¾
250	do	s3 p&c 82¾	650	do	31¾
850	do	opg 82¾	100	do	s30 31¾
100	do	s60 82¾	100	Chi. & R. Isl. R. R.	b60 61¾
100	do	s30 82¾	200	do	61¾
5	Erie Railroad	16½	370	do	61¾
50	do	c 17	600	do	c 61¾
200	Hudson Riv. R. R.	33	300	do	s30 61¾
200	do	33¼	100	do	s10 61¾
200	do	s60 32¾	6	Chi., Bur. & Quin. R.	53¾
			8	Second-av. R. R.	100

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Mo. St. 6s	88¾	200	Reading R. R.	s30 50¾
500	Brook'n C. W. L.	102	100	do	51
13,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	91	200	do	s60 51¼
200	Canton Co	20¾	5	Ill. Cent. R. R.	76¾
140	Pacific M. St. Co	104¾	280	do	76¾
10	do	104¾	50	do	s10 76¾
50	Del. & H. C. Co.	s60 98¾	50	do	76¾
200	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	b60 82¾	100	Mich. Cent. R.	s30 65¾
150	do	opg 82¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	21¾
500	do	s60 82¾	5	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	51¾
250	Panama R. R.	121	100	do	b3 51¾
100	do	b60. 121	30	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	9¾
100	Erie R. R.	17¼	250	Gal. and Chic. R. R.	72
200	do	17¾	200	do	s30 71¾
200	do	17⅞	100	do	s10 72
100	do	b10 17⅞	100	do	b60 72¼
340	do	18	400	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	61¾
100	do	b60 18	350	do	61¾
50	Hud. Riv. R. R.	b60 33¼	300	do	s30 62¾
400	Harlem R. R.	12¾	200	Mil. & Miss. R.	b3 15

MONDAY, Nov. 29—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week past, ending Saturday, Nov. 27—the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper—present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Nov. 20:

Decrease in Loans	$312,934
Increase in Specie	366,916
Decrease in Circulation	208,119
Decrease in Gross Deposits	3,615,214
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	671,543

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Nov. 28, 1857.	Nov. 27, 1858	Nov. 20, 1858.
Capital	$63,519,000	$67,734,755	$67,734,755
Loans	94,963,130	125,285,698	125,598,632
Specie	24,303,145	27,157,731	26,790,815
Circulation	6,520,783	7,652,457	7,860,576
Gross Deposits	79,509,225	108,583,233	112,198,447
Exchanged	15,201,844	19,866,258	24,153,015
Undrawn	64,307,381	88,716,975	88,045,432
In Sub-Treasury	4,395,219	6,786,786	7,463,142

The Bank Averages result well for the Specie line, and show a further moderate falling off in Loans. The Deposits undrawn continue to go up—standing at present $88,716,975. The gross transactions of the week, as manifested through the Clearing-house, indicate less activity in the Money and Stock movements of the Street. The daily clearances, or exchange of checks between the Banks, average below twenty millions a day; the previous week they were twenty-four millions. The California Gold arrival this morning, $1,816,532, does not enter at all into the present statement. On the other hand, the amount sent to New-Orleans on Saturday is averaged but a single day. The Banks, therefore, start the new week with about $28,000,000. The transfers to Bank from the Sub-Treasury, to-day, are $98,518 in excess of receipts. The payments out include $42,000 Government drafts, on California account. In the market for Money, to-day, there is no change in Discounts, but rather increased ease in demand loans to Brokers. The Exchange on Paris is higher, the offering of transient bills having fallen off. The rates are f.5.17½@f.5.15 to the dollar. London is also firm, but with only a moderate business; 109¼@109½ for bank bills.

There is a better Stock Market to-day. It opened with an improved tone on the Dividend Stocks at the early Board, and in the afternoon prices were ½@¾ ₱ cent. better for New-York Central, and 1@1½ ₱ cent. for New-York and Erie. The former closed 83¼, and the latter sold as high as 18¼ ₱ cent. Panama was also in demand at 121 ₱ cent., and for Pacific Mail 104½ ₱ cent. was paid. The November dividend on the latter is declared 10 ₱ cent. to-day—making 26 ₱ cent. for the year, instead of 30 ₱ cent., as calculated upon by a good many of the outside stockholders. The present division takes only $350,000 of the large cash means understood to have accumulated from the profitable and exclusive passenger trade with California for the last six or eight months. The reserve of a million dollars or more is probably held in view of the failure of renewal of the mail contract with the Government, and of threatened competition in the California business from other lines. Of the profits of the past six months paid out, about $560,000 have gone to the stockholders, and and $330,000 by way of subsidy to Mr. VANDERBILT. The arrangement of this subsidy for the future is not yet announced. There are different rumors to-day, by the California packet, as to the success with which the efforts of VANDERBILT and the Company are likely to be crowned in breaking up the Nicaragua connection and further thwarting the Government at Washington in reopening that transit to California and the Pacific coast. That the probable diversion of the *Hermann* from Panama to San Francisco *direct*, without calling for the *Washington's* passengers at San Juan del Sur, will be regarded by the monopolists as a fair qualification of any disappointment that may be felt by part of their stockholders at the dividend of 10 instead of 14@15 ₱ cent., is not unlikely. *How* the thing was brought about, may possibly be developed when both sides of the story come to be told. If, by hook or crook, Mr. VANDERBILT can keep the Nicaragua route closed *his* subsidy may go on and nothing more be heard of the weekly arrangement, but the Government at Washington owe it to their own dignity and self-respect to stop the mail subsidy, at anything like the present rate of compensation, to the Pacific Company; at all events *not* to renew it ten or twelve months in advance of the termination of the old contract. The Western Road shares failed to participate in the advance of the day, Illinois Central, Galena and Rock Island being weak in price, though the demand was steadier at the close. State Stocks, and among the Railway Bonds, Illinois Centrals, Erie, Hudsons and New-York Centrals were all firm. Harlem and Hudson shares were also in good request, this afternoon, and Reading was firm at 51@¼. The general market left off firm.

The annual meeting of the New-York Central Company for the election of Directors, and to receive the report of the management, (the same as rendered to the State Engineer at Albany for the railway year, ending Sept. 30,) will convene at Albany on Wednesday week, Dec. 8. A preliminary meeting is called for the evening of the 7th December to hear the report of the Committee of Stockholders appointed at the last annual meeting, of which Mr. ALBERT H. TRACY is the Chairman. It is understood that after passing over the entire line, and looking into the machine-shops, station-houses, &c., as well as examining the condition of the roadway and its equipment, the Committee last week examined and reviewed the financial management at the principal office in Albany. Their report is expected, therefore, to be a thorough and comprehensive one. We have reason to believe that they found the administration of the business of the past year, surrounded as it was by all the drawbacks of a season of crisis and depression in trade, and of prolonged competition at low prices through the Summer months—the result of the Erie difficulty, since compromised—extremely satisfactory. That it must have been marked by prudence and economy is evidenced by the Income Account of the year, which, besides resulting in a *net* dividend balance equal to 8.26 ₱ cent. on a gross traffic nearly a million and a half below that of last year, will show that the road was operated for 53.42 ₱ cent. of the gross earnings, including $111,000 contributed to sink the Six Per Cents, issued for premiums on the separate lines on consolidation in 1853. This item being excluded, the running expenses would appear to be only about 51.72 ₱ cent. The damages from the unfortunate accident at the Sequoit Bridge, near Utica, in May last, which were exaggerated by a morning paper, only a few days since, to $250,000, have been adjusted and paid, at a cost of only $74,000, and this sum added to the ordinary expenses of the year. The Company entered upon the current year *free of all floating debt*, and with an income balance from the surplus earnings of previous years equal to about $1,600,000, after writing off $200,000 for Lake Erie passenger steamers, which, being in disuse, are called unproductive. And of this $1,600,000, about $1,250,000 is in cash, cash balances, and productive Stocks, (not of the Central Road,) convertible into, or available as cash, to serve any future emergency that may seem to stand in the way of the prompt and uniform payment of 4 ₱ cent. half-yearly dividends in February and August, *which has become the settled policy of the management.* The Company also hold for current use, materials and fuel for operating the Road, and repairing and renewing the track and equipment, of the value of $1,350,000, of which *one million* has been written off out of the surplus and unreckoned profits of previous years. The various Sinking Funds attached to the Funded Debt of the Company, paid off during the year, we learn, unofficially, about $225,000, to be deducted from the Funded Debt previously reported. The sum total last year stood $14,625,000. This year $14,400,000. Of the Bonds of 1876, (the debt of the original lines renewed,) $650,000 were held for the Income Fund of the Company in October, 1857, and were subsequently sold. The Debt, therefore, outstanding in the hands of the public last year, stood $13,975,000, and Bills Payable not due or presented on 1st October, 1857, $195,000. It now stands $14,400,000, with every Bill of the Company presented and paid, and about $230,000 added to the permanent property or real estate of the Road. Nothing has been added to the ordinary Construction, the track and equipment being kept in thorough renewal and efficiency out of the Contingent expenses of the year. We gather these facts from unofficial sources, in anticipation of the forthcoming report, but have reason to know that our figures are a very close approximation to its own.

The California mail received to-day advises a singular error in the liquidation and renewal of the State debt of California. When the original debt was pronounced unconstitutional, and the Legislature set about the proper remedy, an auditor was appointed to ascertain the total amount of the several classes of State indebtedness, to be submitted, by act of that body, to popular ratification. The report of the accounting officer was $3,900,000. The act was then passed, and recited in section first that the Treasurer should *prepare* Bonds to the total amount of $3,900,000, bearing 7 ₱ cent., &c., to be issued to the holders of the old bonds and certificates of debt, and in section eleven, it recites the classes of debt, *all* of which are to be paid, and in section fourteen the popular vote is required, yea or nay, on the payment or assumption of the debt thus specified. The account is now ascertained to be $200,000 *short* of the proper sum. The Bonds *prepared* for substitution have been exhausted, and the question comes up whether the error of $200,000 is within the power of the Legislature without another vote of the people. That it will be corrected one way or the other there seems to be no doubt. Rumors of this mistake had reached here before the present mail, but as the nature of the difficulty was not stated, no further reference was then made to it.

The *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton arrived this afternoon with mails from England to the same date as the telegraphic advices this morning *viâ* Portland. The *Europa*, with three days later news, was announced as coming into Halifax this afternoon. Should she arrive in season, the financial summary will appear in another part of this paper. The following is from the latest London *Times*, Nov. 17, received by the *Arago*:

TUESDAY EVENING.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about ½ ₱ mille discount, and the short exchange on London is 25.10 ₱ £ sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. ₱ oz. for standard gold, it appears that gold is rather more than 2-10ths ₱ cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 425 ₱ mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.4⅝ ₱ £1 sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is, therefore, nearly 2-10ths ₱ cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The English funds opened without alteration this morning, and subsequently showed heaviness, closing at a decline of an eighth. The first transactions in Consols for money were at 98 to ⅛, and the final prices were 97⅞ to 98 for money, and 98 to ⅛ for the 7th of December. The fact of some gold having been sent in to the Bank, together with steadiness in the foreign exchanges and renewed buoyancy on the Paris Bourse, seemed to exercise no influence in the face of a few sales and the general inactivity of all departments of business.

The closing quotations of the French Three per Cents, on the Paris Bourse this evening, were 74f. 70c. for money, and 74f. 85c. for the end of the month, showing an advance of ⅔ ₱ cent.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates were generally without alteration.

About £68,000 of the remaining half of the £422,448 by the *Lincolnshire*, was sent into the Bank to-day; £70,000 of the residue has been taken for exportation to the continent. The gold by the *Europa* from Boston is only £1,000.

The market for bar silver has been flat during the last few days, and a sale has just been made at 61½d., showing a decline of ½d. ₱ ounce. The amount stated as the probable shipment to India and China (more than £400,000) by the next Overland Mail, is believed to include a considerable sum which will be dispatched by the Bombay Mail of the following week.

American Railways.	Closing Prices.			Business.
Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct., 1875	81	to	83	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875	81	to	83	
Do., Freeland 7 ₱ ct., '60	81	to	83	
Do., $100 shares, $40 pd.	24	to	22	dis.
Michigan Cen. 8 ₱ ct., 1860	—		—	
Do., do. do., 1869	86	to	88	
Do., (sinking fund) 1882	86	to	88	
Do., $100 shares	60	to	60	
M. N. & S. I. 7 ₱ ct. s. f. '85	65	to	70	
Do., $100 shares	20	to	25	
N. Y. Cen. 6 ₱ ct., s. f. '83	82	to	84	
Do., do., 7 ₱ ct. con. '64	94	to	96	
Do., do., $100 shares	76	to	78	77
N. Y. E. 3d m. 7 ₱ ct., '83	70	to	72	
Do., do., sinking fund '75	—		—	
Do., do., bonds, con., '62	—		—	
Do., do., $100 shares	15	to	17	16
Pa. C. Bs. 6 ₱ ct. 1st m. c	91	to	93	
Do., do., 2d m. 6 ₱ ct. s'g.	90	to	92	

The *Europa's* advices have since been telegraphed, and are financially better. Money grows easier in London. Cotton firm at Liverpool, and the trade advancing at Manchester. The English Funds leave off 98⅛@98¼. The Bullion in the Bank has improved £136,000. In American State Stocks a further advance is quoted, and the Railway List, Bonds and Shares, steady.

The Coupons due Sept. 1, 1857, and March 1, 1858, on the Bonds of the Cincinnati, Peru and Chicago Railroad Company, from No. 2 to 201, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank on presentation.

The Pacific Mail Dividend.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have probably heard that the Pacific Mail Company have declared a dividend of *ten per cent.*, payable on Saturday next.

Their charter requires that they should declare their *regular* dividends in May and November, and, inasmuch as they have not completed their arrangements for running the coming year, 10 ₱ cent. was declared now, and, on completion of their negotiations, the usual extra dividend will be forthcoming.

The failure of the Nicaragua route makes the prospects of the Pacific Mail good for the coming season, and renders it highly probable that the next extra dividend will be a large one, as it is understood that the Company are already in possession of a large surplus over the amount of the present dividend.

The Directors are large stockholders, and have acted for the interests of the Company, and their course will meet the approval of those most largely interested. D.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 29—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull but firm; demand confined to home trade; sales of 300 bbls. at $5 25@$5 50 for good to choice extra Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Canada; and $5 75@$6 for double extras. WHEAT quiet but steady; sales of 22,000 bushels at 70c.@72c. for Chicago Spring, 85c. for Racine Club, and $1 12½ for white Indiana. CORN in limited supply and good demand for distilling, prices better; sales 10,000 bushels at 65c., now held at 70c. BARLEY dull and nominal at 60c.@65c. RYE, 67c.@68c. OATS firm at 50c. WHISKY firmer; sales of 50 bbls. at 22c. Dressed HOGS selling at 5¾c.@6¾c. *Receipts*—3,221 bbls. Flour, 18,780 bushels Wheat. The following is the amount of grain in store here this morning: 502,799 bushels Wheat, 60,870 bushels Corn, 8,711 bushels Oats, 40,156 bushels Barley, 2,610 bushels Rye. There are now afloat and on the way for this port about 125,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 29.

HOGS dull; sales 5,000, at $6 25@$6 50 for light, and $6 75@$7 for heavy. Receipts for the last two days, 7,000. Mess PORK—a large business done, at $17 for delivery in January and February. LARD, 11c. for future delivery. The weather is unfavorable for slaughtering. WHISKY firm, at 23c. Other articles unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 29.

The COTTON market was very quiet on Saturday and this morning, with trifling sales; the tendency of prices is downwards.

OSWEGO, Monday, Nov. 29—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT unchanged, with a fair milling demand. Sales 13,000 bushels State at 87½c. for Racine Club; $1 12½ for Red Ohio, and $1 15 for White Indiana. Railroad freights advanced to-day from 35c.@42c. on Flour to Albany. *Lake Imports to-day*—58,400 bushels Wheat; 11,000 bushels Corn; 2,800 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—4,700 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 29.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day 7,000 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 29.

FLOUR dull but steady; superfine, $5@$5 12½. WHEAT dull. CORN—Old scarce and in demand, at 90c. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork, $17 75. LARD, 10¾c.@11½c. WHISKY, 25c.@26c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 29.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95; Reading Railroad, 25⅛; Morris Canal, 49; Long Island Railroad, no sales; Pennsylvania State Fives, 42⅞.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

| BANKS. | LOANS. Nov. 27. | LOANS. Nov. 20. | SPECIE. Nov. 27.